

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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VIEW OF THE HUDSON RIVER FROM TROPHY POINT

Photo by W. H. Stockbridge

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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Revolutionary War Memorials at West Point, New York

BY LESLIE T. SAUL
Captain, United States Army

THE military operations of the summer of 1777 had impressed General Washington with the necessity of properly fortifying some point on the Hudson River so as to make unlikely the possibility of the British, by gaining control of the river, cutting off New England from the Central and Southern colonies. Sir Henry Clinton had ascended the Hudson River as far as Kingston, easily subduing Forts Clinton, Montgomery, and Constitution. The surrender of Burgoyne had fortunately caused him to withdraw again to New York.

In December, 1777, General Washington wrote General Israel Putnam a letter urging him to select and fortify a suitable position to ensure the holding of the river. General Putnam, acting with a committee from the New York Provincial Assembly, consisting of John Sloss Hobart, Henry Wisner, John Hathorne, and Zeph. Platt, selected West Point as the proper position for the defense of the Hudson River.

On January 20, 1778, General Parson's Brigade crossed the river to West Point and commenced work on the fortifications. West Point has been continuously occupied as an American army post since that day.

West Point was admirably situated for holding the passage of the Hudson. The river, after flowing south in a straight line from Newburgh, about ten miles to the north, strikes the rocky bluffs of the West Point plateau, which forces it to bend its course in almost a right angle to the east. After flowing around the rocky point, about half a mile to the east, it again bends sharply to the south and flows without a bend for several miles. Opposite West Point, where the river flows east, Constitution Island narrows the stream to a width of less than five hundred yards.

The plan of fortification, as finally completed, centered on blocking the passage of the Hudson River with a huge iron chain. This chain was forged at the

Sterling Iron Works, about twenty-five miles southwest of West Point, from whence it was transported, in small sections, over the mountains on ox-carts to a spot near the mouth of Murderer's (now Moodna) Creek. Here, at a forge, the chain was assembled in long sections with a swivel at one end and a clevis at the other. These sections were then floated down the Hudson to West Point, about six miles distant, where they were assembled as the chain was put in place. Each link of this chain was about two feet long, forged from a square bar of iron two and one-quarter inches on a side. The entire chain was five hundred yards long and weighed one hundred and eighty-six tons.

The chain was stretched, on log floats, across the river between West Point and Constitution Island. This position was well selected. In addition to the narrowness of the river at this point, a vessel, in order to approach the obstruction, would be forced to change its course but a few hundred yards before reaching it. Moreover, the wind is very irregular and baffling along this course. A vessel could, therefore, approach the chain but slowly.

In order to guard the chain effectively and be able to deliver a heavy fire on vessels approaching it, the Chain Battery was placed near the water's edge on the West Point side. Fort Constitution was so placed on the island as to be able both to sweep the front of the chain and to fire on vessels approaching from the south.

On the plateau behind the Chain Battery, about one hundred and fifty feet above the river, Fort Clinton (known as Fort Clinton after Arnold's treason) was built. Battery Knox, just southeast of Fort Clinton, commanded the river east of West Point. Behind Fort Clinton,

stretched a level plain which was commanded by a ridge rising in its highest place to about four hundred feet above the plain. In order to make the post secure from land attacks, this ridge was fortified with Forts Putnam, Wyllys, and Webb, named after the colonels commanding the regiments that built them. But behind this ridge was one still higher, which commanded the three forts. This was held by a line of redoubts.

Fort Constitution was defended against attack from the east shore of the river by a series of redoubts, of which the North Redoubt, just east of Constitution Island, and the South Redoubt, about a mile to the south, were the principals. The whole, built at a cost of three million dollars, made a defensive system so strong that Sir Henry Clinton himself considered it well nigh impregnable. This remained, until the end of the war, the strongest fortified position of the Continental Army. Its garrison frequently numbered in excess of three thousand men.

Some of these works have been reconstructed. The plans and system of defense of most of the others may still be traced from the ruins. From the walls of Fort Putnam, named after Colonel Rufus Putnam, which rises about four hundred feet above the plain, one of the most beautiful views in the Hudson Valley may be obtained. This work was considered the key to the whole system, and it is believed that Benedict Arnold's plans for the surrender of West Point included the placing of a British garrison here for the purpose of overawing the garrisons of the lower forts.

Such was the military importance and the scheme of defense of West Point during a critical period of the Revolutionary War. Immediately following the war, a large part of the Revolution-



Photo by W. H. Stockbridge

"FREEDOM SHRIEKED WHEN KOSCIUSZKO FELL"—THIS MONUMENT TO THE
POLISH HERO IN OUR REVOLUTIONARY WAR STANDS ON THE PARAPET OF
FORT CLINTON. HIS SWORD AND SCABBARD ARE IN THE WEST POINT MUSEUM.



Photo by W. H. Stockbridge

PART OF THE IRON CHAIN WHICH WAS STRETCHED ACROSS THE HUDSON RIVER. THE GUN IN THE CENTER AND THAT ON THE LEFT ARE REFERRED TO IN THE ARTICLE

ary forces were mustered out of the service at this post. During the years immediately succeeding the war, it became an important post of the peace-time military establishment. For this reason, it was chosen in 1802 as the site of the Military Academy. Through the years following 1802, it has become the repository of a number of interesting relics of the Revolutionary period. These relics include not only such as especially pertain to the rôle played by West Point during the Revolutionary War, but also many which are of interest because of their importance elsewhere. Some of the most interesting of these will be treated in the following pages.

The memory of General Washington, who spent much time at West Point dur-

ing the war, is preserved in the name of Washington Valley, through which passes the principal road to the West from the post. There is a spring near this road which was a favorite retreat of his. Near the crossroads, in front of the hotel, is an equestrian statue of General Washington, an exact replica of the one in Washington Square, New York City, donated by a patriotic citizen who served in the Civil War.

On the parapet of Fort Clinton stands a monument to General Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the Polish patriot. He was the engineer who designed and supervised the construction of the fortifications of West Point. The base and pedestal of this monument, designed by a cadet, were erected by the Corps of Cadets. The bronze figure on the top, representing



Photo by W. H. Stockbridge

FORT PUTNAM BEFORE RESTORATION

FROM THESE WALLS CAN BE OBTAINED A COMMANDING VIEW OF THE MAJESTIC HUDSON RIVER AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRYSIDE

Kosciuszko gazing off across the Hudson, was presented by the Polish Societies of America, September 1, 1913.

Not far distant from the statue, in rear of Cullum Hall, a narrow flight of rough stone steps leads down over the edge of the plateau to a small level strip of ground. This stands on the brink of a rocky cliff that drops almost sheer to the river. The spot is known as Kosciuszko's Garden. Here Kosciuszko amused himself in laying out a little garden with an ingenious little fountain in the center. This became a favorite retreat of his.

On Trophy Point, at the northern end of the plain, are a few interesting reminders of the Revolution. Supported on posts, forming a circle, are fifteen

links and a swivel and clevis from the chain which was stretched across the river. In the center of this ring, an eight-inch bronze howitzer stands, muzzle buried in the ground. This is one of the guns surrendered by General Burgoyne at Saratoga. There is also within the circle a ten-inch bronze mortar captured from the English at Stony Point as a result of General Wayne's night attack of July 15, 1779.

In the Ordnance Museum there is an extensive collection of relics and trophies of the Revolutionary War. The most highly prized are the captured battle flags. These are believed to be the only colors captured during the Revolutionary War now in the possession of the United States Government.

The first of these is a British King's Color, Queen Anne Pattern, Union of 1707. This flag, which is in remarkably good condition, has embroidered in the center a badge consisting of a pink and white rose with green leaves, surrounded by a blue garter. The badge is superimposed on a red background; it is still one of the badges of the Seventh Royal Fusileers, to which regiment the flag belonged. In the upper corner near the staff is a gold Roman seven. While there is no positive record of the history of this flag, it is believed that it was captured at Fort Chamblé, October 18, 1775, by Major Brown, acting under the command of General Montgomery, and was presented by General Schuyler to John Hancock, President of the Congress. This would make it the first British flag captured during the Revolutionary War. Until January, 1913, this was believed and claimed to be the only true British King's Color in the United States of all that

were captured during the Revolutionary War.

The second flag in the collection is a British King's Color, Queen Anne Pattern, Union of 1707. Its history is not known. It was discovered in January, 1913, and is believed to have been surrendered at Yorktown. Quite a considerable part of the flag is missing and there is no way of positively identifying the regiment to which it belonged.

The third is a British King's Color. The two former flags are six feet hoist by six feet six inches fly. This last flag is considerably larger and not made in the same proportion. The St. Andrew's Cross is not properly placed. For this reason, British authorities claim that it was never made in England. While its history is unknown, it is believed that an inscription, written in ink on the flag, may indicate that it had belonged to the force that Colonel John Butler led into the Susquehanna Valley in July, 1778. It

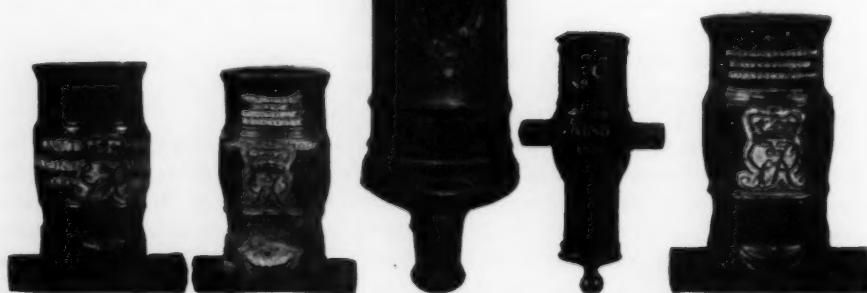
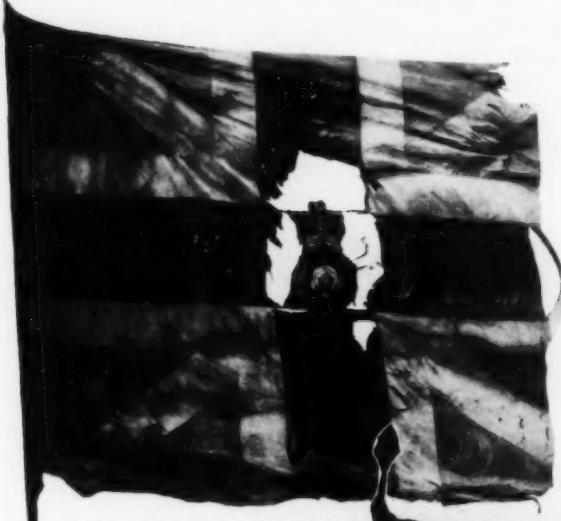


Photo by W. H. Stockbridge

LARGE CANNON PRESENTED TO CONGRESS BY LAFAYETTE
THREE MORTARS SURRENDERED BY THE BRITISH AND SMALL CANNON MADE BY THE
AMERICAN COLONISTS, ONE OF THE FEW NOW IN EXISTENCE.



COLOR OF THE 7TH ROYAL
FUSILIERS, SUPPOSED TO BE
THE FIRST FLAG CAPTURED
DURING THE REVOLUTION

was in all probability a Tory Color made in this country. The inscription referred to above follows:

"The standard of the most
"murdering scalping corps
"by Colonel — — — in the
"Revolutionary War wh
"long be remembered by
"and Susquehanna
"Taken at
"May 7

The inscription is incomplete, because the part of the flag bearing the remainder is missing.

The fourth flag is a British King's Color. It is of the same size, has the same error in the St. Andrew's Cross as the preceding one, and is made of the same material. From this it is inferred that it also was a Tory flag, made in the American Colonies. The St. George's Cross is, at the present time, an olive green color instead of blue.

In addition, there are four colors of German mercenaries. These belonged to

the two regiments from Anspach-Baireuth. These colors have on one side the red eagle of Brandenburg with a scroll bearing the motto, "Pro Principe et Patrie," gold on silver. On the other side of the flags are palm and laurel branches of green tied together by a pink ribbon. Above is a golden crown, below which are the letters S. E. T. C. A. in a monogram. The first four of these stand for "Sinceriter et Constanter," the motto



ANSPACH BAIREUTH COLOR, REPAIRED BY
COLONIAL CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

of the Red Eagle, then of Anspach, now of Prussia. The fifth letter is the initial of the reigning prince, Alexander. Below the monogram are the letters "M. Z. B." which stand for Margraff zu Brandenburg. Below these latter initials is the date, on two of the flags, 1770, on

the other two, 1775. The ground of these flags is white. It is worthy of notice that these flags are embroidered. It was customary among the German States of that time to paint their flags, and following a German custom of that same period, the flags are nailed to the staves with nails having large brass heads. These flags were probably surrendered by the Anspach-Baireuth regiments at Yorktown.

Of these colors, the first and one of the Anspach-Baireuth flags are the ones referred to in the following letter, written to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1858.

"Sir:

"I have directed Mr. William B. Lee, the librarian of this Department, to take charge of, and deliver to you, in order that they may be placed among the trophies now at West Point, the 'two stands of colors taken from the British Army under the Capitulation of York' and 'presented to his Excellency, General George Washington, in the name of the United States, in Congress assembled' by Act passed 'Monday, October 29th, 1781'.

"These flags were presented to the War Department by the late George Washington Custis, who became possessed of them at the death of General Washington.

* * * * *

"I am Sir,
"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"John D. Floyd, "Secretary of War."

Of the two flags just referred to, the British flag was restored and repaired by funds furnished by West Point Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the German flag by funds furnished by Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. At the time this work was done, in 1915, there were no funds available, nor authority under Civil Service rules to hire an expert needlewoman to repair the flags.

Among the guns in the Ordnance Museum are three 2.85-inch bronze howitzers, made by Daniel King, of Germantown, Pa. These are among the very few pieces of ordnance cast in this country during the Revolutionary period which are still in existence. They are supposed to have been ordered by General Anthony Wayne.

There are, in addition, in the Museum, several cannon captured from the British during the Revolution. These consist of two 12-pounders and one 24-pounder Coehorn mortars surrendered by the British at Saratoga, October 17, 1777; a 12-pounder bronze mortar captured at Stony Point, and three 3-pounder bronze cannon, place of capture unknown.

There is among the small arms in the Museum a .75 caliber flintlock musket stamped along the barrel in large letters, "King's Own Regt." On the breech is



Photo by W. H. Stockbridge

BENEDICT ARNOLD'S MEMORIAL TABLET IN
THE MORTUARY CHAPEL AT WEST POINT.
HIS NAME AND DATE OF DEATH HAVE BEEN
ERASED

stenciled "U. S." and a symbol which might be an old-fashioned ordnance or quartermaster mark. This piece was apparently captured from the British and issued to Colonial troops. Besides this there is an old brass flintlock blunderbuss, caliber about one inch and a heavy brass wall piece of about two-inch caliber. The latter, although fired from the shoulder, approaches the proportions of a cannon, both in weight and in size of bullet fired. There are also three parapet pieces, flintlocks, of the Revolutionary era; two of these are of brass and the other apparently of wrought iron. The latter is rifled.

In a dust-proof case reposes an old iron sword. The hilt is small and light, of a very plain design, executed in wrought iron; the blade is straight and slender, edged on both sides, and the scabbard is covered with plain leather. This is the sword that General Kosciuszko carried during the Revolutionary War. Near it is a translation of a work on Horse Artillery, published in Paris in 1800 by General Kosciuszko. The translation was made for the use of the cadets in the Military Academy.

In the library is a 12-pounder bronze Coehorn mortar, surrendered by the British at Saratoga. Among the manuscripts are many from the Revolutionary period. These consist of orderly books, manuscripts, letters, newspaper accounts, etc., while some are copies of originals preserved elsewhere, many are original documents.

A copy of Washington's Order Book for the year 1779, in which are copies of the orders issued by him to the army during that year, rests in a bookcase behind locked doors. This commences with an order wishing a Happy New Year to the command. Among a mass of instructions on routine affairs appears an order

establishing a training school for engineer lieutenants on duty at West Point and outlining a general course of instruction.

Near Washington's Order Book is a copy of the General Orders issued by General Israel Putnam while in command of the Department of the Highlands, 1777. Among these orders is one calling attention to the scarcity of provisions and directing that such supplies secured from private individuals must be weighed and paid for at current market prices.

In the extracts from the Orderly Book of Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington are many records of courts-martial. From these it can readily be seen that public flogging before the assembled regiment was a common form of punishment.

The Orderly Book of Ebenezer Peabody is a curious mixture of guard rosters, orders, personal comments by the author and copies of war poems. The Orderly Books of Captain John Francis, of Beverly, and Captain Treadwell's company of Colonel Crane's battalion of artillery, cover the years 1778 and 1779.

There is a collection of two volumes of manuscripts relating to West Point in this same bookcase which includes extracts from the Journal of Congress and letters by General Washington, John Adams, Henry Knox, General Duportail, and Alexander Hamilton.

In glass frames, distributed around the library, where they may be seen without being handled, are many interesting papers. One of these is a Boston newspaper (the name missing) issued March 12, 1770, which gives a full account of the Boston Massacre with comments thereon. A facsimile of Arnold's oath of allegiance, taken at Valley Forge May 30, 1778, is placed near the pass which he furnished Major André in order to en-

able him to return to New York. Near this is a letter written by André to General Washington begging that he be shot rather than suffer the disgrace of dying on a gibbet. There is an appeal from the Provincial Assembly at Watertown, dated in 1775, to the towns of Hampshire lying east of the Hudson River for powder. Appended to this is a list showing the amount of powder on hand in each town and the amount which could be spared. A placard announcing the cessation of hostilities and the declaration of peace is framed in a prominent place. Near this poster is a copy of the New Jersey *Gazette* of January 7, 1800, which contains the text of Washington's speech declining a third term as President.

Among the interesting letters in these glass frames is one from President Washington to Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of War, urging the establishment of a military academy. This letter, dated December 12, 1799, is the last one Washington wrote.

Conspicuous on the east side of the main room of the library are oil paintings of Henry Knox and Alexander Hamilton. Between these is a painting of Washington by Stuart, presented to the Corps of Cadets by Anna Bartlett Warner.

In Memorial Hall there is a beautifully engraved 6-pounder bronze cannon, named "Le Monarque," which was presented to Congress by General Lafayette during the early part of the Revolutionary War. A 12-pounder bronze cannon captured at Stony Point and a 6-pounder Hessian cannon captured during the Revolution are also found here. Eight 4- and 6-pounder cannons, all of French make, are believed to have been part of the two hundred bronze cannons purchased in France, in 1776, by Silas Deane as agent for the Provincial Government.

The Mortuary Chapel, which, until the completion of the present Cadet Chapel in 1911, served as the Cadet Chapel, contains two 12-pounder and four 24-pounder bronze Coehorn mortars surrendered by the English at Saratoga, a 5.9-inch Coehorn mortar captured from the English, and two 6-pounder bronze cannons captured by General Greene in South Carolina. These two guns were presented to General Greene by Congress October 18, 1783.

Set in the walls of this chapel are plates in memory of the officers who were especially prominent during the Revolutionary War. Conspicuous among them is a blank plate, from which the writing has been erased. This plate was to have borne the name of Benedict Arnold. It is the only memorial on the post to one who, by a single act, ruined a record until that time brilliant and unblemished. As commander of West Point, the most important American position, Arnold deliberately bartered with the British to turn it over for a sum slightly in excess of six thousand pounds and a commission as Brigadier-General in the British Army. Because of the great trust reposed in him and his high position in the Continental Army, his act was the more despicable.

Though the enemy might be kept away, death could not. Of the many Revolutionary soldiers who died here, only a few are known to be buried in the Post Cemetery, which was not started until 1817. The graves of the others are unknown.

On a crumbling stone in the cemetery, may still be deciphered the name of Ensign Trant, of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, who died November 10, 1782. His remains were followed to his grave by no less a personage than General George Washington.



A MESSAGE from the PRESIDENT GENERAL

BY COMMON consent and time-honored custom, December is given over to the "pursuit of happiness." The beauty of the pursuit, too, lies in its universality.

The fundamental spirit of this, the twelfth calendar month, is friendliness. Graced with that festival of all the year, which is most free from human distinction of pomp and riches, the Christmas season is in itself a festival of the heart, a festival of gifts and giving. Even the Christmas tree is an embodiment of this—standing as it does in its heart-warming, irresistible graciousness,—laden with beauty and light.

Christmas should be the happiest day in the year, because the best news ever received by the world came that day. God's greatest gift to mankind was heralded by the prophecy, "and thou shalt have joy and gladness." The year of our Lord 1924 is a far cry, indeed, from that first year of our Christian calendar on the plains of Bethlehem. But the message that "came upon the midnight clear" on that first Christmas over nineteen centuries ago, is still the well-spring of human hope and happiness.

More and more have our broad lands given way to towns and cities. More and more has our economic development made us common sharers of benefits and misfortunes, whether we would or not. The celebration of Christmas should be made a force in the blending together of the hearts and minds of the community, that it may be said of us, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these, my brethren, even these least, ye did it unto me."

This twentieth century of ours has witnessed world travail and sorrow, but it has also seen a new emphasis laid upon our responsibility to our fellow-men and to the circle of the nations. Mankind and the nations of the world are realizing that it is impossible to live, as did the immortal Scrooge of Dickens, without paying a heavy penalty for selfishness and greed, since social and industrial ills or successes affect each one of us in some individual fashion.

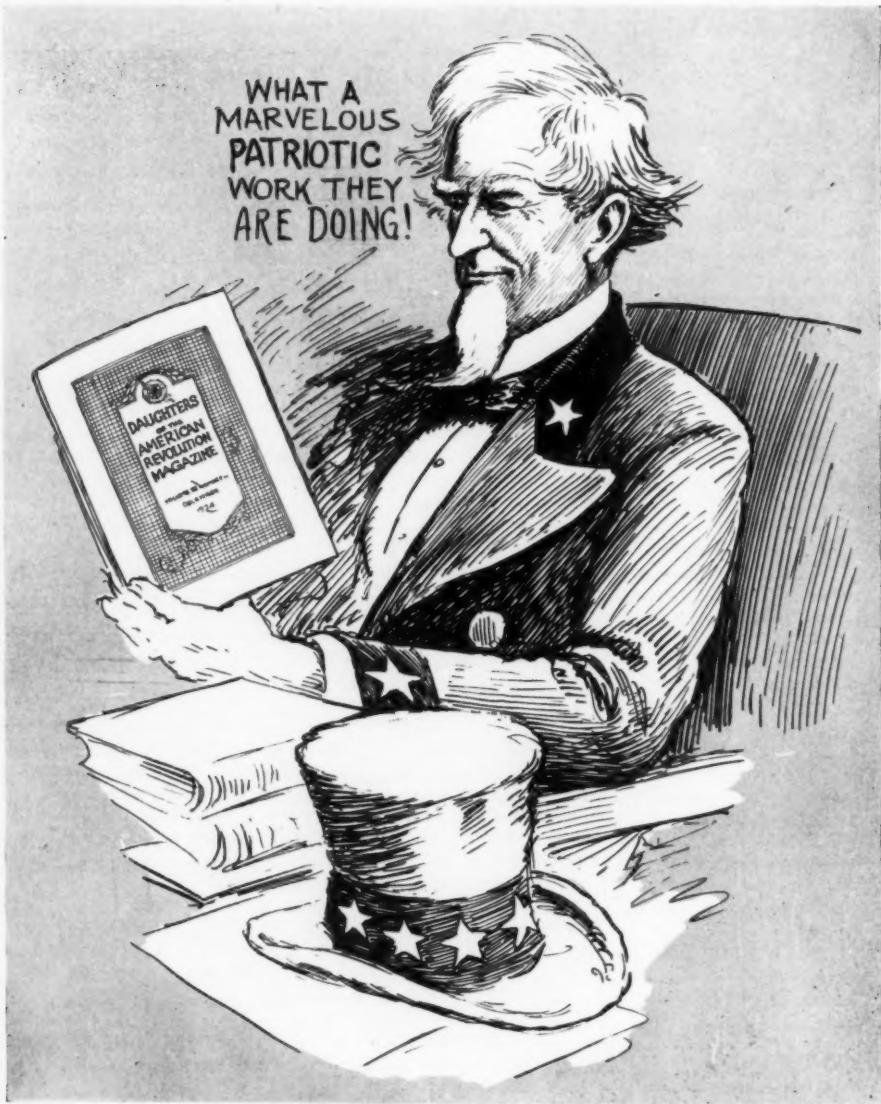
An ancient legend has it, that as the Three Kings from out of the East made their way toward Bethlehem, the news of their coming having preceded them, the people from all the country round about, came out to see them that they might add their gifts to the precious store which were to be laid at the feet of the Christ-Child. An old woman named Befana, who lived near the road to Bethlehem, did not go out with her neighbors to join in the welcome to the Three Kings. Neither did she add her mite to the first gifts of Christendom. Her excuse was, that she was too busy and that she could see the Wise Men when they made their homeward journey. But the Wise Men returned by another route. Befana, so the story goes, realizing the precious opportunity she had missed, still sits by the roadside vainly watching for their return. At Christmas time she wanders the whole world over seeking the Wise Men that she may have given unto her tortured soul the peace and joy of the Christmastide.

This year, let it not be said of any one of us, that she, like Befana, has been too busy to stop her accustomed tasks to share in the spirit of Christmas.

Perhaps, if there is one thing more than another which this blessed Yuletide brings to us, it is a keener appreciation of old associations and the value of new friends. For each one of you, Daughters of the American Revolution, your President General makes this wish with all her heart's deepest earnestness:

"May peace and rest and sweet content,
And love in blest array,
And aught that could thy joy augment,
Be thine on Christmas Day."

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.



A CONCEPTION OF UNCLE SAM
BY ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST FAMOUS CARTOONISTS,
CLIFFORD K. BERRYMAN, OF THE WASHINGTON STAR

Uncle Sam—a Biography

BY FLORENCE SEVILLE BERRYMAN

Illustrations by C. K. Berryman

THAT dignified, benevolent old gentleman in the star-spangled hat and coat and striped trousers whom we know as Uncle Sam, is so familiar to this generation, that few of us have given any thought to his paternity and lawful right to represent us in the symbolic association of nations.

Most of his admirers suppose that he was born in the mind of some great caricaturist, completely equipped with his present affectionate sobriquet and aristocratic appearance, in just such a way as Minerva sprang full-panoplied from the brain of Jove.

But such is not the case. Uncle Sam, like his cousin, John Bull, and all the rest of us, is the descendant of many and varied forbears. Some wise person said that each of us is a pocket edition of all his ancestors. Hundreds of generations, stretching back through the gathering mists of history to prehistoric times, have combined to give us the innumerable elements of mental and physical character, termed individuality.

It may be interesting, then, to climb Uncle Sam's family tree, and search among its branches for the sources of his virtues and peculiarities.

There is no doubt that the lady Columbia is his mother, for although she seems to have discovered the secret of eternal youth, and not a wrinkle mars her serene countenance, she is quite a few years older than her middle-aged son. It is impossible to say definitely who drew the first picture of a symbolic figure of the United States here or abroad, unless

one could assemble every political drawing published in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, including the vast number which must have been destroyed. But we may conjecture that the honor goes to William Charles, a Scotchman who came to this country at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and who may be considered our first political cartoonist, whose crude work is obviously influenced by the great Gillray. The New York Public Library has a collection of early cartoons, one of the 1812 period by Charles entitled "Bruin become Mediator," in which appears the figure of a young woman crowned, and in semi-classic garb, holding our flag. The Russian bear is urging her to join hands with John Bull and end hostilities. We note, however, that she has no name other than "the United States."

The christening of Uncle Sam took place under the humblest circumstances, during the War of 1812, and before the old gentleman himself had yet appeared. Samuel Wilson, a government inspector, superintended the examination of army supplies at the store yard of a contractor named Elbert Anderson. The inspector was popularly known by every one as "Uncle Sam" Wilson. Each cask and box passed, was marked "E. A.—U. S.," the contractor's and the nation's initials. But the man who marked the boxes, whether from humor or ignorance, it is hard to say, informed an inquirer that they stood for "Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam." This little incident was retold, published, and swept the country.

It is a typical case of how spontaneously nicknames arise.

An interesting coincidence to this story is the fact that John Bull was christened exactly one hundred years earlier, when Dr. John Arbuthnot wrote a political satire entitled "The History of John Bull" on the subject of the Spanish succession. He represented John Bull (the English nation) as an honest, bluff, tempery old chap, prosperous, but always having trouble with his wife (the government). But the pictorial representation of John Bull, as well as Uncle Sam, was to go through a spirited process of evolution. James Gillray, the leading caricaturist of the reign of George III, drew a series of scathing satires of the monarch as a heavy, coarse countryman, whom he called "Farmer George." This was actually the beginning of John Bull. The refining process is easily traced to the type of today, the well-to-do country gentleman, whose good humor and evident breeding were the gifts of John Leech and Sir John Tenniel in London *Punch* the middle of last century. No comic journal has a higher grade of humor than this world famous weekly. It is surely the epitome of English wit, often so subtle that the British have a



"SAM SLICK," FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE—
LONDON *PUNCH*, 1842

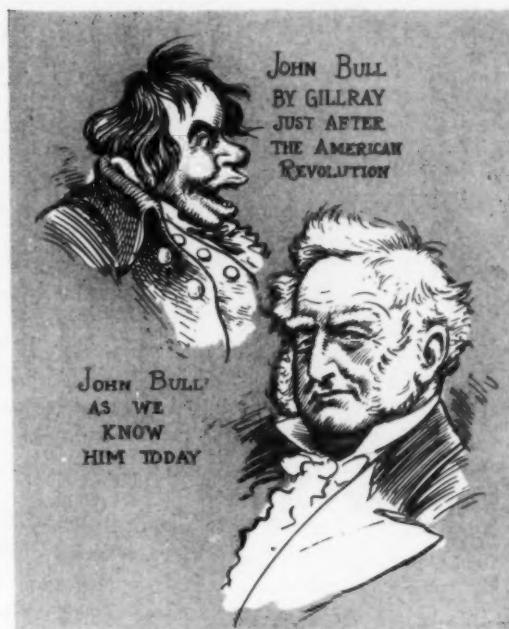
reputation for not possessing any sense of humor whatsoever. *Punch* appeals to the class of readers who do not take the *Police Gazette*. *Punch* extensively employs satire and directs sharp and often stinging shafts against his victims. But so much of his wit is universally funny without causing ill-feelings in any one concerned, that he well deserves his place upon the library tables of the most intellectual class of readers.

In all countries where cartooning is employed symbolic figures representing the various nations are used out of necessity. And though the standards vary, the conceptions have been most potently influenced by *Punch*. And woe to him who attempts to change the types with which the whole world is now familiar. Uncle Sam, John Bull, Cousin Michel, John Chinaman, Germania, Madame France, the Russian Bear, and others of importance, were chiefly conventionalized by Sir John Tenniel. They have become institutions with us, as much so as the Constitution, baseball, and breakfast bacon, and all efforts to overthrow any of these, are met with vociferous protests. An early fault-finder with *Punch's* John Bull was John Ruskin, who pointed out that the country gentleman type

doesn't at all express the true character of Britain's subjects. For Great Britain is the last nation on earth to be considered a country of farmers. The most recent criticism is that of a few months ago by a former university president of Sheffield, who finds John Bull offensively mercantile in appearance, when he should be poetic!

Analogous to these statements are frequent denunciations of Uncle Sam as our representative, mainly because of his physical characteristics. The tall, gaunt Yankee type with sharp features, and twinkling eyes, is supposed to have long ago become extinct. But isn't that type the way we love to think of ourselves?

Uncle Sam owes most of his early development to the pages of the London weekly, though he grew by hard knocks. It is highly probable that his first definite appearance was in *Punch*, since political cartooning in this country was a very haphazard affair until about 1830. For the next ten years here, the feminine symbolic figure appeared frequently, sometimes old, sometimes young, but always she was distinguished by the national colors. It might be said that Uncle



THE EVOLUTION OF JOHN BULL

a striped skirt. A ferocious looking dagger thrust in her belt belies her innocent frilled cap and specs.

Uncle Sam's debut in *Punch* took place the second week of August, 1842, in Vol. III, No. 57, when the English weekly was a little over a year old. A humorous letter signed "Sam Slick, the Younger," requests *Punch* to permit America to look from his pages. The sketch represents Sam in a wide brimmed hat and a farmer boy's suit, the galluses much in evidence, and wearing what *Punch* calls a double squint; one eye contemplating a dollar, the other watching a slave. About two months later, the United States is again represented in *Punch* as a ferocious Indian smoking a long black stogie and clad only in our flag for a skirt.

Sam fell heir to his mother's clothes, when she discarded them to adopt the "classic" style now fashionable among the symbolic élite. For in a quaint old caricature now in the New York Public Library collection, entitled "New Edition of Macbeth—Bank-Oh's Ghost! 1837," the old lady wears a star-spangled sleeveless jacket and

Early American cartoonists, however, are wholly responsible for the coupling of both the name "Uncle Sam" and the type. The English, curiously enough, always labeled him "Cousin" or "Brother Jonathan." This name had a far more aristocratic origin than had "Uncle Sam," for it came from the lips of George Washington. In desperate need of ammunition, he called a council of officers, but no one having any suggestions to offer, the great leader said, "We must consult Brother Jonathan," who was the Colonial Governor of Connecticut. This phrase spread among the army, became established as the "John Bull" of the United States, and stuck to us in England for decades after it had lost its popularity here.

One of our first cartoons on the War with Mexico, published in 1846, now in the collection of the New York Historical Society, is a striking example of this recognition of the two names. It is entitled "Uncle Sam's Taylorifics," and shows the young Yankee with a large pair of shears, one blade marked "Gen. Taylor," the other "Volunteers" cutting a Mexican in two. Behind Uncle Sam, the envious figure of John Bull is saying, not "Uncle Sam," but "Brother Jonathan's bait is very tempting," etc. We also note that Uncle Sam has on the high hat, long-tailed coat, and boots which constituted the fashionable attire of that day, and there is no trace of Stars and Stripes.

Up to the Mexican War, Uncle Sam received scant attention from foreign journals. But in 1846 and on, he appears frequently, though generally in the most uncomplimentary circumstances. In *Punch* before the War between the States, he usually is depicted as a Southerner, and both there and in our American cartoons, is still a wild young blade,

in appearance smooth-shaven and with long black hair. He invariably smokes a large cigar, is pugnacious and greedy for money, in the foreign cartoonists' versions. Their idea of the dollar being Uncle Sam's most reverenced deity, prevailed practically without a break until we entered the World War. It has cropped up again in recent years, and may be attributed altogether to jealousy. Merely because Uncle Sam wishes to collect the debts honestly owed to him, and because he chooses to handle his own affairs without heeding the suggestions and desires of outsiders, European and Oriental caricaturists lose all recollection of his feeding the world at his own expense, and sending clothes, raw materials, and medical aid to every suffering nation from Siberia to Asia Minor.

With the beginning of the War between the States, a most generous contributor to Uncle Sam's development steps in—Abraham Lincoln. It is also at this period that the Stars and Stripes appear in his attire. But in order to get a complete and logical cartoon history of the war, as seen with Uncle Sam playing the leading rôle, we must again turn to *Punch*. For the only great American caricaturist living then, Thomas Nast, was with the Union forces, making a powerful series of pictures for *Harper's Weekly*, which stirred Northern patriotism; but he was only twenty-two at the beginning, and did not actually start his caricature career until the war closed. There are, of course, a number of isolated examples of American cartoons which have a permanent interest for us. But Uncle Sam appears very infrequently. They deal with the presidential campaign between Lincoln and McClellan, and similar issues.

In the series of over fifty cartoons in



FOREIGN VIEWS OF UNCLE SAM

Punch, beginning with one in January, '61, called "Mrs. Carolina Asserts her Right to Larrup her Nigger," while a stern but splendid young figure of Uncle Sam protects the slave, and ending with one of the finest obituaries ever

made, Sir John Tenniel's "Britannia Sympathizes with Columbia" over the assassination of Lincoln, we find nearly every sentiment that could possibly stir the human heart at such a time. In at least a third of these pictures, Lincoln



AS THE BOYS AT HOME SEE HIM

appears, clad in Uncle Sam's patriotic outfit; and when the latter takes turns with the President in representing the United States, he has developed a little growth of chin whiskers much like Lincoln's. He also takes on something of the ruggedness of Honest Abe's appear-

ance, and has retained it ever since. It has been suggested that perhaps one reason we all love Uncle Sam more than any other of our symbols is because he is a "living" reminder of one of our greatest and most typical Americans.

By the time the Spanish-American

War engaged Uncle Sam he had achieved his present appearance and personality. And his superb part in the World War is too recent to need any comment.

"Gien the giftie" to see himself through the eyes of others, however, the venerable old man must get many a shock. An examination of German, French, Spanish, Dutch, and other national publications over a period of fifty years reveals him as a veritable "Jekyl and Hyde" in variations. If enemies are an indication of a man's success, then Uncle Sam must have reached the pinnacle. It doesn't seem possible that one generously actuated and altogether genial, could have exhibited so many ugly sides to the world. Then we recollect that it is not what he is, but what others think he is, that shows in his numerous foreign portraits. Cartoonists seem to be the very nerves of a nation. If Uncle Sam treads ever so unintentionally upon the toes of one of his neighbors, its newspaper artists are the first to howl with pain. He has never had a quarrel with Holland. Consequently, she portrays him with dignity and sentiment. Australia, too, considers him a mighty fine chap. The century-old friendship with Canada is proverbial, yet she thought he was horrid to insist upon so high a tariff some twenty-five years ago. England, with a relative's frankness, doesn't think Uncle Sam is anyone extraordinary. She gave him his start in life, and most of the men he venerates were merely transplanted Englishmen. Spain still smarts from the licking he inflicted in '98, and if one observes the pictures Spanish cartoonists drew of him then, one feels certain he is gazing upon the "missing link." Cuba has always been grateful and fond of her benefactor, and is proud of the many cigars she furnishes him. Germany's

views of Uncle Sam in 1918 are comparable only to Uncle Sam's views of the Hun during the same period. Uncle Sam doesn't seem a hero to Mexico, although she's generally too busy with domestic troubles to vent much pictorial spleen. And so it goes.

Turning to the graphic opinions his own nephews have of Uncle Sam, we recollect the "prophet not without honor save in his own country." Verily, the only way he can free himself of his few real, and his many imaginary frailties, and receive the credit due him, is to pass away and let the historians dwell upon his many fine qualities. But Uncle Sam is nothing if not a philosopher. When we study a group of portraits of the old gentleman, by American cartoonists, we derive the impression of having participated in a family conference, when each relative was ostentatiously airing his opinions.

"Uncle Sam's a funny old bimbo," say some, and draw him as a national jester.

"Grasping tightwad, and hard as nails," reply others, and depict him as grinding down his poor children to enrich his favorites.

"Likable, but such a hopeless moseback, he'll never learn anything up-to-date," is still another opinion advanced in the "hay-seed" versions of Uncle Sam.

But I am acquainted with no loftier conception of him than that of Clifford K. Berryman, the cartoonist of the Washington *Evening Star*, who has illustrated this article. He has been a national pictorial commentator for over thirty years, and always portrays Uncle Sam as the representative of the entire nation, manifesting its benevolence, humor, wisdom and dignity. And so long as a nation continues in possession of these qualities, it will remain great.



Governor Langdon House Portsmouth, New Hampshire

By MRS. GEORGE H. WARREN
New Hampshire State Regent

THE Governor Langdon House is situated at Portsmouth, the "old city by the sea," and the State residence of the Royal Governors until the Revolution. Standing well back from the street with a fine stretch of lawn shaded by towering old elms and horse-chestnuts, the house is approached over a tessellated marble walk. In front and abutting on the sidewalk are two small brick buildings used probably as the porter's lodge and tool chest. Corinthian columns support the entrance portico with a little balcony above it. The hall runs through the middle of the house with a stairway of easy tread and unusual newel post—a double spiral with four bent uprights. The house carvings are fine specimens of the Corinthian order, and the introduction of a fleur-de-lis in the keystone of the arch in the library is a tribute to France.

Governor John Langdon, who spent thirty-seven years in this house, rendered conspicuous service. He was one of New Hampshire's great civilian leaders. The first member of the United States Senate from this State, he was president of the first Senate. There being neither President nor Vice President, it devolved upon him to serve as Acting President and as such to notify Washington of his election.

In 1777 a military crisis arose when Burgoyne attempted to cut off New England from the other colonies. The Continental army could spare no men, the treasury was empty, the people depressed by debt and the drain of two years' warfare. A special session of the Assembly convened at Exeter to devise ways and means to meet the situation. Then John Langdon, Speaker of the House, arose and delivered the oration which enshrines his name in the hearts of New Hampshire patriots. He said: "I have \$1,000 in hard money; I will pledge my plate for \$3,000 more. I have 70 hogsheads of Tobago rum which I will sell for the most it will bring. They are at the service of the State." The troops which Langdon financed and Stark commanded turned at Bennington the tide of war and paved the way for the final triumph of the Colonies.

The Stepfatherhood of George Washington

II. Elizabeth Parke Custis and Thomas Law, Her Sometime Husband

BY CHARLES MOORE

Chairman, National Commission of Fine Arts

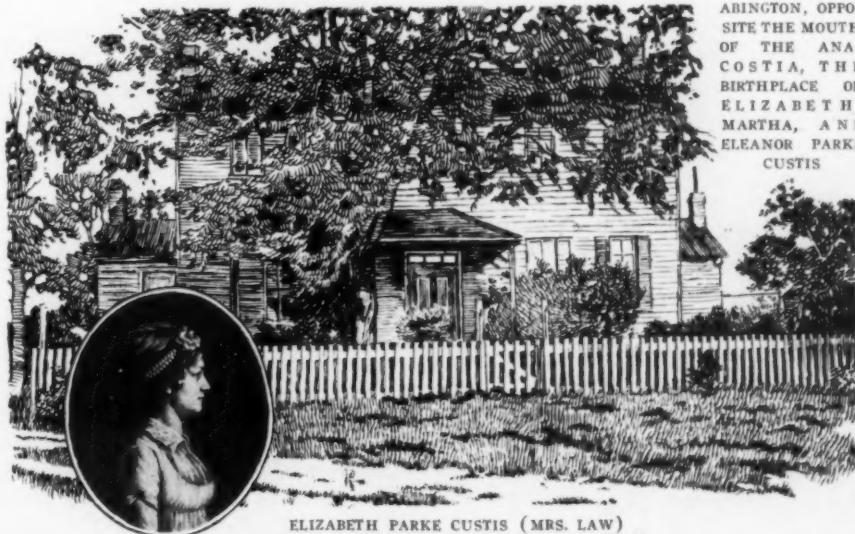
AFTER the death of her husband, John Parke Custis, in October, 1781, Eleanor (Calvert) Custis returned to Abington with her two elder children. Eliza was six and Martha was five years old. It had been no sudden burst of unpremeditated generosity that caused General Washington to adopt the two younger children at the deathbed of their father. Mrs. Washington was devoted to children. When she lost her own children (one in infancy, one at seventeen, and one at thirty-six), she transferred her affections to her grandchildren. In-

deed, when Nelly Custis, the third grandchild, was born, the mother was so ill that she was forced to send her baby to Mount Vernon to be nursed by Mrs. Anderson (the wife of the English steward), under the direction of Mrs. Lund Washington,¹ and there Nelly made her home until her marriage in 1799. So, also, with George Washington Parke

¹For twenty-five years Lund Washington, a distant cousin of the General, was the capable and successful manager of the Mount Vernon estate. His wife's diary shows to what degree self-righteousness can be developed.

Editor's Note: This series commenced in the November, 1924, magazine.

ABINGTON, OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE ANACOSTIA, THE BIRTHPLACE OF ELIZABETH, MARTHA, AND ELEANOR PARKE CUSTIS



ELIZABETH PARKE CUSTIS (MRS. LAW)
FROM A PORTRAIT BY SAINT MEMIN (1805)



ELIZA PARKE CUSTIS
ORIGINAL PAINTING OWNED BY WASHINGTON
AND LEE UNIVERSITY

Custis. Born at Mt. Airy, the home of his maternal grandfather, six months before his father's death, he, too, received the ministrations of "Mammy" Anderson at Mount Vernon, where his home was until Mrs. Washington's death placed that estate in the hands of Bushrod Washington.

Eleanor Custis inherited from her husband a handsome property, but the depreciation of the currency and some unlucky speculations (which called forth from Washington a whole treatise on the nature of money and the theory of value) had impaired that portion which was in the form of notes and bonds.

Abington was some three miles up the Potomac from Alexandria, and the tobacco ships bound for Bladensburg and Georgetown gave to the estate much more interest than it has today, hemmed

in as it now is between railroad terminals on the west and a few dilapidated tenements on the east, and reached by a mile or so of winding dirt road used only by the occupants of the house.

After two years of widowhood, Mrs. Custis bestowed her hand on Dr. David Stuart, then thirty years old, a grandson of the Rev. David Stuart, who had come to America from Scotland after Culloden. The first David died in 1749 as the rector of St. Paul's Church, King George County, and was succeeded by his son, Rev. William S. Stuart, who had graduated at William and Mary College, and had been ordained by the Bishop of London. The seat of the Stuarts was Cedar Grove, King George's County, an estate which came by the marriage of the first David to a daughter of Richard Foote.

Mrs. Custis, on the prospect of her second marriage, observed the proprieties neglected on the first occasion—she wrote to Washington to ask his advice. But the canny General dryly remarked that undoubtedly she had made up her mind to take the step, and therefore he should not waste words with advice which was quite unnecessary. She is credited generally with seven children by her second marriage; but in a letter from Nelly Custis to Mrs. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, dated January 3, 1802, we read:

"My Dear Mother has just recovered from her confinement with her twentieth child, it is a fine Girl, large and healthy. Mama has suffered extremely and is still weak. I passed a fortnight with her & my two eldest single sisters have been here [Mount Vernon] with us since Christmas."

After the marriage the Stuart family removed to Hope Park, about twenty miles from Alexandria and five miles northwest of Fairfax Courthouse. The estate came to comprise some two thousand acres, mostly in timber, with five or six hundred acres under cultivation;

there was a commodious dwelling, a grist mill located on a never-failing stream, peach and apple orchards, a fruit garden, and numerous barns and out-buildings, all in good order.¹ Besides this farm, Dr. Stuart owned, at the time of his death in 1815, some thirty-four hundred acres in other portions of Virginia. Washington often consulted Dr. Stuart in regard to the education of the children, and he had so much confidence in his judgment that he appointed him the Virginia member of the Commission to lay out the Federal City. It is often carelessly charged that Washington gave the place to one of his own relations, but the second husband of a stepson's widow could hardly be termed a relative.

It is the fortunes of the eldest daughter, Elizabeth Parke Custis, that we are now about to follow. She was a beautiful and a lively girl, and quite susceptible to the attentions of men. At one time her sisters feared that an attachment would be formed between her and Joseph Allston, who married Aaron Burr's daughter, Theodosia.² "I cannot enough congratulate my dear Eliza," writes Nelly, "on escaping a union with Mr. A., the most intolerable mortal I ever beheld." But fate had quite other designs upon Eliza.

On January 16, 1795, President Washington wrote from Philadelphia to Nelly Custis:

"This day, according to our information, gives a husband to your elder sister and consummates, it is to be presumed, her fondest desires. The dawn with us is bright, and propitious, I hope, of her future happiness, for a full measure of which she and Mr. Law



ELIZA PARKE CUSTIS (MRS. THOMAS LAW)
ORIGINAL PORTRAIT OWNED BY WASHINGTON AND
LEE UNIVERSITY

have my earnest wishes. Compliments and congratulations on this occasion, and best regards are presented to your Mamma, Dr. Stuart, and family; and every blessing, among which a good husband when you want and deserve one, is bestowed on you and yours by yours, affectionately . . ."

In spite of his good words, Washington had his apprehensions as to this marriage of March and September. The bride was a fitful miss of nineteen and the groom a tempestuous individual of thirty-nine, who already had a career and three sons. Presumably there was once a wife, although by searching I have never been able to find her out.

Mr. Law had met Miss Custis at the President's House in Philadelphia in 1795 and they were married at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Stuart, at Hope Park, on March 21 (not January 16, as Washington had it), 1796. For fourteen months her younger sister had been the

¹National Intelligencer, May 11, 1815, advertisement of sale of Hope Park.

²Theodosia Burr Allston is a most remarkable example of affection on the part of a daughter towards her father. She was Burr's confidante not only in matters of state, but also in his multitudinous love affairs. She was lost at sea off Hatteras in December, 1812, while on her way to join her father in New York.

wife of Thomas Peter, a prosperous Georgetown merchant.

Thomas Law was born in Cambridge, England, on the 23d of October, 1756, the fifth child of a family of nine children. His grandfather and his father were clergymen, and when he was twelve years old his father became Lord Bishop of Carlisle. At the age of seventeen he entered the service of the East India Company as a "writer"—the lowest round of a ladder that reached into the clouds. In ten years he was Collector of Bahar, where he reformed the tax system and incidentally gathered a fortune of £50,000. At the age of thirty-five, with health impaired and one-fifth of his property sequestered, he returned to England, accompanied by three sons born in India.

The family fortunes had not suffered during his absence. To be sure the body of his father had been reposing in Carlisle Cathedral for four years; but the actual presence of the quiet, mild-mannered bishop was more than compensated for by a biography written by Dr. William Paley and three portraits by Romney. Meantime, Thomas Law's brother, John, had become Bishop of Clonfert; his sister was the wealthy widow of Sir Thomas Rumbold, former governor of Madras; his brother, Evan, had married the daughter of the Archbishop of York and was in Parliament.

Better even than all this, the trial of Warren Hastings was about to begin, and Law's older brother, Edward, was to prepare the defense, a task which he performed against such odds and with such astuteness that he became successively the attorney general, the lord chief justice, and Baron Ellenborough.

In 1794, after spending four uneventful years in England, Thomas Law and his three sons—George, John, and Edmund—arrived in New York, where they

occupied a house on Broadway near the Battery. Congress being in session in Philadelphia, Mr. Law lost no time in paying his respects to President Washington, whose name and fame had drawn Mr. Law to America, his avowed purpose being to have a part in the upbuilding of the Federal City of the new nation.

Mr. and Mrs. Law made their first home at Greenleaf Point (Square 502); but soon they built a house on New Jersey Avenue, in the Capital City, where the Potomac Hotel now stands. On January 19, 1797, their only child was born and named Eliza.

Thomas Law invested his fortune of £40,000 in the District of Columbia, and when, in 1799, his suit against the East India Company was settled in his favor, another £10,000 also went into Washington improvements. His father-in-law, Dr. Stuart, as one of the Commissioners, spent much time in the new city; Mr. and Mrs. Peter were living on K Street near Rock Creek and President Washington himself was building on North Capitol Street two houses for members of Congress. Also he had bought the square west of the Naval Hospital, on which to build a home for his last years.

The house of the Laws was a center of hospitality. Distinguished strangers, interested in the novel experiment of creating a capital city on farm lands, came in great numbers, and invariably were entertained by the Laws—Louis Philippe, Twining, and Volney among others. Then, in 1797, Law's eldest son was married and another social center was formed.

There comes a time in the life of a busy man when he should stop writing what seems to him poetry, and what indulgent friends term "occasional verse." That Thomas Law never for a day ceased rhyming is an index to his character. In

1800 he wrote the prologue for the first play presented in Washington, and four years later he was one of the promoters of the first theater in the capital, at the corner of C and Eleventh Streets; in fact, there was nothing in the way of Washington improvements that he did not promote.

In May, 1803, Law went to England to raise \$80,000 to build the canal that was to make Georgetown and Alexandria commercial centers. Unhappily he was so inconsiderate as to leave his wife in this country. What good times the bright and handsome Eliza, accustomed all her life to the best America afforded, would have had among her husband's relatives—the Speaker of the House of Lords; John Bishop, of Elphin; the fashionable Lady Rumbold, and Evan Law, M. P., for Westbury, Wilts and the Isle of Wight, whose wife was an archbishop's daughter. Eliza was a tactful lady, and when once the barriers were overcome, Mrs. Washington's granddaughter would have made firm friends. But Mr. Law, being a self-centered individual, left his young wife in America to follow her own devices.

After a year's absence Thomas Law returned to America. In April, 1804, a break came between husband and wife; and on August 9th they agreed to separate. The daughter, seven years old, remained with the father, and Eliza was to receive an annuity of \$1,500, which was paid with the unpunctuality characteristic of all Mr. Law's business affairs. She elected to call herself Mrs. Custis. From this time on until her death, twenty-eight years later, she was a restless, wandering spirit, coming to and going from Washington, often ill for long periods of time, but always noted for her wit, vivacity, charm, and devotion to the memory of George Washington. In an age of scan-

dal the breath of suspicion could not be expected to spare her alone. Reading many of her letters, and many letters about her, I have come to the conclusion that while, like most women of her environment, she liked to be made love to, she had her own decided standards and kept to them.

Of the few jests perpetrated by Washington that have come down to us one was at the expense of Eliza Custis. With characteristic impulsiveness she had written to the President that the dearest wish of her heart was to have his portrait. To which he rejoined that her request should be gratified, although he could not think that the fondest desire of a young girl's heart was to possess the portrait of an old man! However, the miniature was painted. The back of the case is of blue enamel, and in an opening bordered with pearls is a lock of the first President's hair.

Although Washington was apprehensive as to the outcome of a marriage in which there was such discrepancy in ages, yet he came to intrust to Mr. Law matters of business; and the very fact that a wealthy, experienced, and highly connected Englishman was ready to hazard his considerable fortune in the upbuilding of the Federal City was enough to make even Washington blind to his faults of vanity, egotism, and bad judgment. And, indeed, it was not until after the President's death that these faults became besetting sins.

In 1810, after the separation had endured for six years, Law established a residence in Westminster, Vermont, and a year later he obtained a divorce in that State. By way of celebrating his freedom, he distributed among his new-made friends the china he had brought from England as a present for himself and his wife. "Law china" is still counted among

the "antiques" prized in the Connecticut Valley.

The fact seems to be that there was no real companionship on either side. Eliza, a gay, impulsive girl, fell in love with the wealth, position, and ambitions of her mature suitor. But she was intelligent, sensible, and capable of great devotion. Mr. Law's hero-worship of Washington, combined perhaps with a bit of that shrewdness which enabled him to amass a quick fortune in India, led him to seek an alliance with the President's family. Rage for popularity, pride and vanity were his chief qualities, and when the neglected young wife outraged these elements of his character, he turned on her with a malignancy which increased with the years of separation and was carried by him beyond his unknown grave.

To Mr. Law's credit let it be said that of the estrangement he wrote: "That, although a separation did unhappily ensue, originating in a disagreement in disposition, yet I have always paid tribute correctly due to Mrs. Law's purity of conduct, which I never did impeach."

She, on her part, showed the spirit of her Calvert mother. Remaining in Washington, as Mrs. Custis she enjoyed the friendship and consideration of men and women of distinction. Among these friends of hers was Dr. David Bailie Warden, a Scotchman of some thirty years, who had been permitted to come to America as a means of keeping him out of Irish political troubles. He studied medicine in New York, whence he was lured to Washington by the fascinations of building a new capital. Then he became the first American Consul in Paris, where he enjoyed the society of every person worth knowing in the world of art and letters and even became a corresponding member of the Institute. He published a multitude of articles and

books on America, and was for foreigners the chief authority on the geography and resources of the United States and the attractions of the city of Washington.

Mrs. Custis's letters to Dr. Warden, covering a period of twenty years, abound in Washington gossip. She gives one the impression of always acting on the spur of the moment and finding a spur in every moment. Shortly after the divorce she wrote:

"If I can find a Being who will love me & who can obtain my affections, I will once more enter the Marriage state—then, Warden, I will be the best of wives—go with the object of my love to the world's end if, [torn] wills it & devote my whole life to love—if this be not my fate I shall remain as I am now—not happy—but determined to employ all my power to promote the good of others & deserve heaven's blessing.

Be careful of all my letters & notes. I go to pass this evening with the [Joel] Barlow party. I regret their going away; they are sensible agreeable people & I have passed many pleasant hours in their company.

May all good angels guard my much valued Warden is the prayer of his Sister, his unalterable friend.

E. P. CUSTIS.

Monday, 4 o'clock. With this you will receive a coarse cotton gown to have my Riding dress made by, an addition to the list I gave you—let all you get be plain, neat, & not extravagant.

The latter touch is truly Washingtonian.

Several times Mrs. Custis professed herself violently in love, during which periods she was ready to follow her to-be husband to France or even to "Siberian wilds." She was desperately lonely and wanted some one to take care of.

The one great interest in Mrs. Custis's life was devotion to her daughter. From Philadelphia she writes to Warden, in 1814:

"I came from Washington to see my beloved Child—She has finished her school studies, but is to live with Madame Greland & a friend of Mr. L's alternately. She is now as tall as I am & stouter than I thought she



Courtesy Century Company

MRS. LLOYD N. ROGERS, DAUGHTER OF ELIZA PARKE CUSTIS AND THOMAS
LAW. REPRODUCED FROM MINIATURE OWNED BY MRS. GOLDSBOROUGH

would be—well improved. All I wish her to be—My fervent prayers are that she may meet with some good amiable man worthy of such a cherub & find in him a friend and protector for life. She is past 17 years. You saw the misery I endured when she was taken from me. I fear'd then it was separation forever. Mr. L. never intended to restore her & I have suffered more than I can express from his enmity, to gratify which he has prevented my staying near her—poor man, may God forgive him. Separated from my child, with a numerous family of relations all of whom have families, who are all prosperous, who want nothing from me, I stand alone in the world & let no one blame me if I venture once more upon that state where my peace was wrecked before the most lonely and desolate of mortals."

Meantime Mr. Law was pursuing his career in Washington. When the Capitol, the White House, and other public buildings were burned by the British in 1814, a formidable agitation was started to remove the seat of government to a more central interior location. Thereupon Thomas Law and Daniel Carroll, with some assistance, built at the corner of First Street, East, and Maryland Avenue a temporary capitol, which was occupied until the original structure should be rebuilt. During the Civil War this building became the famous Old Capitol Prison, and in its yard Wirtz of Andersonville notoriety was hanged. Then Mr. Justice Field converted it into three dwellings, one of which he occupied. Now it is the headquarters of the Woman's Party.

In 1815, Law's second son, John, a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1804, and a brilliant Washington lawyer, married Frances Ann, a daughter of George Carter.¹ In 1816 Thomas Law and Edward Cutbush founded the Columbian Institution, from which the National Museum developed. Miss

Eliza Law was married on April 5, 1817, to Lloyd Nicholas Rogers, of Druid Hill, Baltimore; they had three children—Edmund, Eliza, and Eleanor—after five years of married life she died on August 10, 1822, and was buried on the Rogers' estate. Thirty-eight years later her husband's body was placed beside that of his wife in what is now Druid Hill Park, his gift to his native city. In 1819 Law sold his New Jersey Avenue house to Dr. Frederick May, and retired to "The Retreat," a manor he had built two miles below the mouth of the Eastern Branch, on the Maryland side of the Potomac. There in May, 1820, he gave a "splash" to one hundred farmers of Prince Georges County, for whose singing President Monroe beat time.

Law's fortunes, owing to large holdings of land and high taxes, had been so reduced that when his son-in-law, Rogers, reproached him for not paying Mrs. Custis's annuity, he made plea that whereas he once had an income of \$30,000 he was now reduced to from \$300 to \$500. In 1824 he went to London, saw Stephenson's railroad and returned to advocate railroads for America.

Early in 1831, Mrs. Law wrote her last letter to Dr. Warden:

I recd. your letter of the 26th of Decr.—which was sent me by Mr. Levernier some days after his arrival—I have not been well enough to write before since I recd. it & do so now, with an aching head tied up—I have ever regarded you with a Sister's kindness, I felt much for the injustice done to you by removal from the consulate of Paris—where your talents & time were devoted to the service of Americans but I soon saw there was little chance of your being replaced in your old post—& after doing all I could to serve you—I gave you true information—I have no power of serving any one now—I formerly knew all our public people—but most now in Congress, or the offices, are strangers to me—when my child married I devoted all my cares to her & her family, & gave up general

¹John Law died in 1822; his son, Edward Ellinborough Law, Harvard, 1819, died in 1889, a member of the American Philosophical Society.

society—since I lost her, I came here & devoted all my time to her beloved children—when they were removed by their savage father, the sorrow I felt has destroy'd my health—except one journey I took to gratify my friends, who thought it would improve my health, I have been confined to my room, & most of the time to my bed, for the last four years—seeing none but my own relations & most particular friends—I do not wish ever to do so again. I have neither health nor spirits to make it desirable. . . .

Dear Warden I have been the last [torn] months at the house of my old & dear friend Mrs. Jones, I wrote you a long letter from here by Gen Bernard—I then expected to go soon to My Sister Lewis in Alexa—but my health was so bad all the winter I was unable to remove, nor can I yet. I did not intend to stay more than a few days, but am so inform—I can never be sure of executing any plan. . . .

I have heard within a few days that my darling children are well—I have not seen them for a year & nearly eleven months—how much longer, Oh God must thy poor servant suffer!

Ever yr sincere & aff friend

E. P. CUSTIS.

Washington

April 5—1831

The enclosed letter was written sometime since—I was so ill since, that I could not till now write others, which were to go with it—I grieve my dear valued friend, for the contents of this letter—but I cannot with limited means I possess in a sick-room, hear of any plan of change in the consulate or Legation at Paris—I have ask'd Gen Lafayette if he hears of such a change, to recommend you to this Govt—& his recommendation would be a host in your favor—

You will greatly oblige me, if you can ascertain what Mr. Law has been doing in Paris—breathe not to any mortal my name—but write me what you hear—he has mismanaged his affairs for years—owes large sums to me, & I am told to others—he has a great deal of property, but may involve the whole in some wild speculation. He never gave his angel daughter any fortune, nor her children since. Give your letter to Gen Bernard if he has not left France. If he has Gen Lafayette will enclose it to me—

Ever yr sincere & devoted fd.

E. P. CUSTIS.

To David B. Warden Esqr
Care of Gen Lafayette
Paris

On New Year's Day, 1832, Elizabeth Parke Custis died while on a visit to Mrs. J. A. Chevallie at Richmond, and her body is buried at Mount Vernon. Thomas Law died July 31, 1834, and was buried in St. John's Cemetery. Later his remains were removed to Rock Creek Cemetery and are with "the unknown." He left a sum to the child of his housekeeper and the remainder to William Blane, of London, "the only one who suffered through him." When his estate was settled in 1850 it amounted to \$175,000. His wife, his daughter, and the three sons, who had come with him to America, all died before him.

So ends the tragic story of the Law family in America, in so far as one may piece it together from the fragments. Mrs. Custis was one of the twenty-three residuary legatees of General Washington, from whose estate she received \$8,313.43. From her grandmother she inherited many family relics. One of her descendants has shown me a moth-eaten military cape once worn by the General, a satin gown of Mrs. Washington, an original sketch in oil by Trumbull of General Washington, a contemporary copy of the miniature of Queen Anne given by her to Colonel Parke, and many another portrait, all comprising one of the richest of all the private collections of Custis-Washington material.

Bibliographical Note: "Greenleaf and Law in the Federal City," by Allen C. Clarke, contains the most information in regard to the career of Thomas Law. In the Columbia Historical Society Collections, vol. iv, is a characteristic sketch of him by George Alfred Townsend. The David Bailie Warden Papers and copies of Mrs. Custis' letters to him are in the Library of Congress. Thomas Law's "reply to certain insinuations" is in the Washington Quarterly Review for 1824. See also Howard's Reports, U. S. Supreme Court, vol. xvii, 1855, p. 417, and Vesey, Junior High Court of Chancery Reports, London, 1788-1799, p. 824.

STATE CONFERENCES

MASSACHUSETTS

The State Fall Meeting of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution was ushered in most auspiciously at New Bedford on October 6, 1924, with about two hundred delegates present. The skies were fair during the three days that we were the guests of the New Bedford Chapter, whose hospitality was unbounded.

On Monday afternoon a drive around the city was arranged, which included the boulevard along the water front, where we saw the broadcasting station of Colonel Green, son of the late Hetty Green. From there we went to Fairhaven, where we listened to an organ recital given by Mr. A. W. Paull in the church erected by the late Henry H. Rogers as a memorial to his mother. The drive continued to the Dartmouth Historical Society and the Bourne Whaling Museum, where we went aboard a full-rigged model of a whaling ship. Across the street we visited the Seamen's Bethel, where the original cenotaphs described in "Moby Dick" adorn the walls. In the evening a reception was tendered the State officers, delegates and guests by the New Bedford Chapter in the Women's Club House. This building is one of the old colonial mansions, which the New Bedford Women's Club has appropriated for its use.

The regular business session opened on Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. with the processional, pages escorting the National and State officers to the platform. Miss Isabel W. Gordon, our gracious State Regent, called the meeting to order with her usual dignity and poise, followed by the Roll Call by Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd, the State Recording Secretary. Reading of the Scriptures by our State Chaplain, Mrs. Annie G. Elliot, prayer by the Rev. E. Stanton Hodgin, and salute to the flag. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. E. Stanley Swift, Regent of the New Bedford Chapter, greetings by Hon. Walter H. B. Remington, Mayor of New Bedford, responded to by Mrs. Frank H. Warren, State Counsellor. Greetings from our guests were received, and letters of regret were read by the State Corresponding Secretary, Miss Nancy H. Harris. The community singing was in charge of Mrs. George W. Knowlton, Jr., and was greatly enjoyed.

The speaker of the morning was Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, who explained the

proposed Child Labor Amendment most thoroughly and well.

Various chairmen of committees gave brief outlines of their plans for the coming year. The report read by Mrs. Field, Chairman on Correct Use of the Flag, was especially significant, as she stated that she had visited several shops in New Bedford during her short stay, and found the use of the flag abused, but had converted the proprietors to its correct usage before she left the store.

During the noon recess a luncheon was served by members of the New Bedford Chapter. At the afternoon session Rev. Gifford Gordon, of Melbourne, Australia, who had addressed the Kiwanis Club at noon, visited our meeting unexpectedly and made a stirring plea for prohibition. He stated that whether other countries adopted prohibition depended entirely upon the attitude of the United States. His message thrilled the audience to such an extent that women rose to their feet to applaud him.

Miss Emma Burt, our own past State Registrar, and an ardent supporter of America and her ideals, made a forceful address on "The Permanent Court of International Justice."

During the evening a banquet and reception was held in the ball-room of the New Bedford Hotel, attended by State officers, guests and delegates, at which Hon. H. B. Remington, Arthur W. Forbes, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Fred R. Fish, Vice-President, S. A. R., made addresses. This was followed by an interesting stereoptican lecture on "Gardens," by Miss Mary Harrod Northend, of Salem, Mass.

The State Board meeting was held Wednesday morning in the Lecture Room of the New Bedford Public Library. November 12th was set as the date for laying the cornerstone of the new girls' dormitory at American International College, at Springfield, which the Massachusetts D. A. R. are building, and June 23, 1925, was the date set for the dedicatory exercises.

A clambake at Fort Phoenix, attended by about one hundred, was the closing event of this memorable gathering of three days, arranged so splendidly by the New Bedford Chapter.

NANCY H. HARRIS,
State Corresponding Secretary

OKLAHOMA

The fifteenth annual Oklahoma Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Ponca City, March 6 and 7, 1924. The incoming delegates arrived the afternoon of March 5th; were met by the hostess Chapter and conveyed through streets, gaily decorated with our national colors, to the Jens-Marie Hotel, the headquarters for the Conference. The Conference meetings were held in the First Presbyterian Church. Ponca City proved a gracious hostess and the city gave the Conference a warm welcome.

On Thursday morning the executive board were guests for breakfast at the Jens-Marie Hotel. Mrs. J. W. Wiker and Miss Crumly were hostesses. An executive session was held at 9:15, followed by a round-table conference for Chapter Regents.

Promptly at two p. m. Thursday Mrs. H. H. McClintock, State Regent, called the Conference to order. After an organ prelude Mrs. G. P. Glenn, State Chaplain, led in an impressive prayer. After the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and the salute to the flag by the entire Conference, Mayor O. P. Calahan gave the address of welcome; Mrs. J. M. Ward, Tulsa, responded in a gracious manner. The State Regent gave her address, one of the best in her three years of service.

The question of World Peace, the child labor amendment, the bill to make the "Star Spangled Banner" our national anthem, and the support of the Sterling-Reed Bill were the four outstanding questions discussed. Resolutions were adopted by the Conference to support all these great questions as brought forth by our beloved State Regent. Representatives of other organizations of the city brought greetings and flowers.

An informal reception was held in the lobby of Jens-Marie Hotel and a banquet in the Peacock Grill for delegates, visitors and local members as guests of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Cameron Beck, of the New York Stock Exchange, made the address of the evening, closing a busy day.

Mrs. Francis Smith Catron, Ponca City Chapter Music Chairman of the program, gave us much enjoyment with her artists and their selections of American songs.

Friday morning, after being called to order by the State Regent, a prayer by the Rev. P. H. Nikless, flag salute, led by State Chairman, Mrs. O. H. Fleming, and special music, the reports of State officers, Chapter Regents and chairmen of committees were given. The State Regent was delighted at the growth in each Chapter, not only in membership, but in added interest in the State organization and National

Society. More than 90 per cent of the Chapters reported as giving to all National quotas; support to some scholarship, either our own State D. A. R. educational loan fund, which is being loaned to four worthy students, or a local scholarship in their own Chapters. This loan fund was started in 1923, and we hope to make it an outstanding object of the State organization.

We welcome one new Chapter from Cushing, Oklahoma. There are 1,123 members in the State. We are not strong in members; our State is young, and a very small percentage of our members native born. We are very proud to have this State of Indian legends as our field of patriotic work. Every Chapter is pledged to protect and mark all Indian places of historical interest.

Our State Chairman, Preservation of Historical Spots, Mrs. A. T. Alison, cooperates with the State Historical Society in its work. She is chairman of a committee to place a bronze monument in Tulsa, representing the three Indian tribes—Osages, Cherokee and Creeks—at the point of intersection of their original nations. This is to be the largest Indian monument in the United States.

We claim with pride the resting place of a soldier of the Revolution, Montford Stokes, buried at old Fort Gibson. One Real Daughter in this far-off west lives at Antlers, Oklahoma, Mrs. Sarah Stearns Ellis. We who carry on this work in the Western States are daughters of pioneer women of the old States; it is in our blood to succeed—we will do all our National Society expects of us, although we are only 15 years old.

Three of our C. A. R. girls—Jane Robinson, Kathleen Sinclair and Lucile Cheairs—have been transferred to membership-at-large.

After a luncheon at Peacock Grill as guests of Ponca City Chapter, a short business session was held. Mrs. E. F. Walsh, Regent of the Bartlesville Chapter, read the following recommendation:

Resolved, That the 15th Conference of the D. A. R. of Oklahoma indorse Mrs. H. H. McClintock, of Bartlesville, for the office of Vice-President from the State of Oklahoma in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This motion was greeted by a round of applause, and every member pledged her support to our dear out-going Regent, Mrs. H. H. McClintock, after three years of faithful service.

Mrs. Frank Shallenbarger, State Parliamentarian, took the chair, and the following were elected for 1924-25: Regent, Mrs. Andrew R. Hickam; Vice-Regent, Mrs. John W. Wiker; Registrar, Mrs. C. L. Beatty; Record-

ing Secretary, Mrs. J. O. Cheairs; Historian, Mrs. Karl Cruse; Chaplain, Mrs. G. P. Glenn; Treasurer, Mrs. Fred Neff; Parliamentarian, Mrs. E. F. Walsh.

After adjournment, the Lions Club took the delegates for an auto ride and tea at the Miller Bros. 101 Ranch.

Our State Conferences are always a happy meeting place; it is a tie that helps to bind us to our motto, "Home and Country."

DOROTHY B. CHEAIRS,
State Recording Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND

With the coming of autumn the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution entered with zest upon the activities of the year 1924-25, holding their Conference as guests of the William Ellery Chapter, of Newport, on Wednesday, September 24, 1924. The State Regent, Mrs. George H. Fowler, presided at the morning session held in the hall of the Y. W. C. A. building. All State officers, with one exception, and representatives from every Chapter were in attendance. The opening prayer was offered by the State Chaplain, Mrs. George E. Adams, and welcome was graciously extended by Mrs. William W. Covell, Regent of the hostess Chapter. Miss Susan W. Swinburn, Chapter Historian, read an instructive paper, prepared by Miss Maude Lyman Stevens, describing the many historic buildings of Newport.

Mrs. Fowler reported her activities as State Regent since the March Conference, giving a brief report from the National Board meeting in June, emphasizing the need of an awakening among patriotic men and women concerning the efforts being put forth by the Soviet through many organizations to weaken the government and overthrow the Constitution. Mrs. Fowler expressed her gratification that so many Chapters in the State were active in Defense Test Day on September 12th, delegations from the three Chapters located in Providence taking part in the parade there.

The State Regent invited Mrs. Arthur M. McCrillis, president of the recently organized Regents' Club of the Rhode Island D. A. R., to speak of that organization. Mrs. McCrillis explained the inception of the club for Chapter Regents, past and present, and for the promotion of D. A. R. activities in the State.

At luncheon the Conference was honored by the presence of Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Curator General. Mrs. Whitman spoke briefly of the additions which have been made to the D. A. R. Museum, and reminded the Daughters that articles of historic interest are still desired for our Museum in Memorial Continental Hall in Washington.

In response to the State Regent's invitation to address the Conference, Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott spoke of her intention of becoming a D. A. R. and of the hope that she may wear her mother's pin. In closing she passed on to the Daughters a maxim which her mother, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, had frequently used: "Give the eleventh hour its chance," explaining that her mother felt that the years just previous to her ninety-fourth birthday were most fruitful, and had urged that the later years of life should be profitably used.

The afternoon program consisted of a pilgrimage to historic and national points of interest in Newport. The first visit was to the Vernon House, used during the Revolution as General Rochambeau's headquarters. An interesting feature of the exterior of the house was the cutting of the wood to resemble blocks of stone. A short walk led to the old State House, a reminder of the time not long passed when the smallest State had two capitols, the legislature meeting in Providence and Newport. The house, a two-story structure, stands on the site of the old Colony House. Near by, in the Mall, could be seen the statue of Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, in sight of the Perry Mansion, purchased by Commodore Perry shortly before his death.

Proceeding upon their pilgrimage, the party passed some of the old houses, which survived destruction by the British, and entered the Jewish Synagogue, built in 1763, the oldest in this country, a lasting monument of religious toleration in Rhode Island. Judge Levy, a member of the Synagogue, received the visitors most cordially, explaining the early immigration of the Jews to Rhode Island in 1659, mentioning names of "Princes of Commerce" who were Jewish citizens of Colonial Newport and expelled during the British occupation of that city. In the "ark" were displayed three parchment scrolls of the law—one with bells and jewels in its mounting, one with the British crown, as it had been sent from England in the early part of the 18th century, and the third about four hundred years old. This parchment was used by the Jews in Spain, taken with them into exile first into Holland, later to Brazil, and finally to its present resting place. The seat of the ruler of the Synagogue was pointed out as the one occupied by Washington while in attendance at service during one of his visits to Newport.

In the Historical Society's building many a wonderful heirloom and priceless pieces of furniture were on display as well as rare manuscripts. Perhaps the most unusual relic was the old Seventh Day Baptist Church, built in 1729, and now enclosed beneath the roof and within the walls of the Historical Society build-

ing. This church was most interesting, with its quaint gallery, high pulpit and sounding board, and the "Tables of the Law" on each side of the pulpit. These tables of the Commandments are said to have kept the enemy from desecrating the building during the Revolution.

After a brief visit to old Trinity Church, where all longed to linger, the Daughters went by automobile to the Naval Training Station, where the "blue jackets" gave an exhibition and drill on the campus.

With the music of the national anthem and the lusty cheers for the D. A. R. still echoing, the Conference whirled away to the spacious home of Mrs. Covell, where an informal reception and tea closed a memorable day for nearly one hundred and fifty members of the Rhode Island Daughters.

ANNA M. MATHEWSON LAURENCE,
(MRS. DANA) *State Historian.*

VERMONT

The Twenty-fifth Annual Conference of Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution was held on October first, 1924, in the Wood Art Gallery, at Montpelier, the guests of Marquis de Lafayette Chapter of that city. The registration of the 205 delegates began the preceding evening at an informal meeting of the State Council and Chapter Regents.

The Conference was called to order at 9:30 a. m. by the State Regent, Mrs. H. M. Farnham. After the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," the assembled audience stood for a moment in silent prayer for Mrs. E. H. Prouty, the Montpelier Chapter Regent, who was ill. Then all united in repeating the Lord's Prayer. The invocation was given by Miss Jennie A. Valentine, Chaplain, followed by the flag salute. A cordial welcome to the city was extended to the visitors by Mrs. Nye L. Smith, Vice-Regent. The response was given by Mrs. W. F. Root, State Vice-Regent. Greetings from Vermont Colonial Dames were given by Mrs. Jennie A. Valentine, of Bennington. Mrs. L. E. Holden, former Vice-President General, spoke of the work of the National Board, and Mrs. George H. Warren, State Regent of New Hampshire, brought greetings from her State. The roll call of Chapters was answered by the Regent, giving the number present from her Chapter. Reports were given by State officers and Chapter Regents.

Mrs. Farnham, in her report, said that in the past year four trips had been made by her to Washington and fifteen to Chapter meetings. At the National Congress, held in April, a reception and tea was given the Vermont delegation by Mrs. Porter H. Dale, at which Mrs.

L. E. Holden, Vice-President General from Vermont, and the State Regent, Mrs. Farnham, assisted in receiving. A pleasing feature of this Congress was the presentation of a five-pound box of maple-sugar cakes to President and Mrs. Coolidge by the Vermont delegation as an Easter gift. The letter of thanks was included in Mrs. Farnham's report.

The afternoon session convened at two o'clock. Following the singing of "America," the Chapter Regents concluded their reports. Then came the reports of chairmen of national committees. Miss R. Louise Slocum, Chairman of Children, Sons and Daughters of the Republic Committee, explained the workings of this particular activity. It is the aim of Miss Slocum to organize at least ten clubs in the State this coming year.

Mrs. Martha Edgerton, Chairman of Conservation and Thrift, urged that every Daughter plant at least one tree this year, and that all take their place at the polls in November.

Mrs. Lucia Darling, Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag, urged the need of more strict observance of our Flag Code.

The Chairman of Ellis Island, Mrs. Frank Warner, reported that nearly all Chapters had sent their \$2 and also boxes of working materials for the immigrant women.

Mrs. E. S. Marsh, Chairman of International Relations, urged that there may be better understanding of our relations with Mexico and Canada.

In speaking for the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, Mrs. A. W. Norton made an appeal for a more general subscription.

Mrs. Katherine Kittridge, Chairman for Manual for Immigrants, made a strong request for aid in this good work, stating that 127,000 copies of the Manual had been distributed among the Ellis Island workers and steamship companies alone. Other speakers who had accomplished results along their lines of activity were Mrs. W. E. Kidd, National Old Trails Road; Miss Shirley Farr, Preservation of Historic Spots; Mrs. Charles H. Greer, Publicity, and Mrs. John H. Stewart, Revolutionary Relics for Memorial Continental Hall.

The following officers were reelected: State Regent, Mrs. H. M. Farnham; Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. F. Root; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. A. Loomis; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Putman; Auditor, Mrs. Esther L. Edwards; Chaplain, Miss Jennie A. Valentine; Librarian, Miss Abbie F. Clark. Two new officers were elected: State Treasurer, Mrs. Guy F. Barker, and State Historian, Mrs. Lemuel Richmond.

The evening session was the social event of the day and celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the State Conference. In the re-

ceiving line were Mrs. J. J. Estey, honorary Vice-President General; Mrs. L. E. Holden, ex-Vice-President General; Mrs. Emily P. S. Moor, ex-Vice-President General; Mrs. H. M. Farnham, State Regent, and State officers. A notable part of the evening's program was the reading of a twenty-fifth anniversary poem written by Mrs. Frank Hayden, of Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, and read by Mrs. Mills, Secretary of this Chapter. She was assisted by her young granddaughter, Miss Charlotte Miller, who, preceded by two pages, bore a large birthday cake to the Regent's table. The cake was lighted by twenty-five candles, one for each year of the Conference. It was later divided into thirty-two pieces, one for each Chapter in the State. Miss Louvia Mank, of Woodsville, N. H., gave several enjoyable readings which were heartily applauded. "Twenty-five years in retrospect," written and read by Mrs. Mabel Tuttle Caverly, was a faithful review of the State D. A. R. in the last twenty-five years. Mrs. Caverly was given a rising vote of thanks. After the evening's program all were invited to an adjoining club room,

where refreshments were served by Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, including the birthday cake.

Resolutions were adopted thanking the hostess Chapter for its hospitality; also Mrs. Warren, New Hampshire State Regent, for her inspiring address, and one of sympathy to Mrs. E. H. Prouty. Telegrams were received from Chapters in several different States, including one from the State Conference in Michigan, which was holding its meeting on the same day. Telegrams were sent—one to Mrs. Seydel, the State Regent of Michigan, giving greetings from Vermont, and one of sympathy to Mrs. Harris Watkins, ex-State Regent. A committee, composed of Mrs. Earl Slack and Mrs. W. W. Stickney, was appointed for marking Crown Point Road to Plymouth this year. An invitation was accepted to hold next year's Conference with the Brattleboro Chapter.

Thus closed a most interesting and inspiring meeting, all Daughters carrying home a determination to make greater efforts along the lines of work for which our organization stands.

EMMA JONES RICHMOND,
(MRS. LEMUEL) State Historian.

Defenders of the Constitution

BY LYMAN WHITNEY ALLEN

As Moses out of Sinai brought
The Ten Commandments from God's Hand,
So, Heaven-inspired, our fathers wrought
The Constitution of our land,
To be the people's sovereign Word,
Their Law supreme and registered.

Not by mere chance or impulse blind,
But through much prayer and pondering,
Its growth became a Nation's mind
Expressed—State answering State—to bring
Bulwarks of right and justice, power
Of wise discernment for each hour.

Behold its history! Year by year
Resisting all the winds of Hell,
It has endured, to freemen dear,
Democracy's great Sentinel.
If it should fail, then would be furled
The Stars and Stripes that lead the world.

The Constitution, hope of man!
We pledge it every patriot toll.
He is no true American
Who stands not by it body and soul.
And so—as were our fathers—we
Will ever its defenders be.



DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL

HISTORICAL PROGRAM

Conducted By

GEORGE MORTON CHURCHILL, Ph. D.

VII. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

1. LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT has been described as "that system of government under which the greatest number of minds, knowing the most, and having the fullest opportunities of knowing it, about the special matter in hand, and having the greatest interest in its well-working, have the management of it, or control over it." Just what matters should be left to local control varies from time to time and from place to place, and must be decided by the body politic involved. For a sympathetic study of American local government see

Fiske: *American Political Ideas*, 31-56, or
Frothingham: *Rise of the Republic of the United States*, 13-28.

For the actual forms of local government in the different States reference should be made to the manuals of civil government cited in previous numbers of this Program, especially to the special State editions. A general discussion may be found in

Bryce: *American Commonwealth*, ch. xlvi.

2. ENGLISH PRECEDENTS:

English local government was the special contribution of the Saxon as opposed to the Norman element of English organization. For its elements, the town, hundred and shire (county) see

Wilson: *The State*, sect. 834-836, 942-946.
Fiske: *Civil Government*, 48-53.

For a more recent treatment: Hulme, E. M.: *History of the British People*, 46-48; for the boroughs, a later development, Green: *Short History of the English People*, ch. iv, sect. iv; for the manor, both an economic and a political institution, Cheyney: *Industrial and Social History of England*, ch. ii; or Gibbons: *Industry in England*, ch. iv, v.

3. The English colonists in America set up in this case, as usual, the institutions with which they were familiar, and, also as usual, they changed them to meet frontier conditions. For a detailed account of English conditions in

Elizabeth's time see Cheyney: *European Background of American History*, ch. xiv-xvi; for a briefer account, Fiske: *Civil Government*, 34-57.

4. The manor, important as a unit of feudal organization, is mentioned in colonial charters (e. g. Maryland), but generally proved unsuited to American conditions. For an exception, see

Fiske: *Old Virginia and Her Neighbors*, ii, 169-173.

Much the same may be said of the hundred, which, except in name, was not transferred.

5. The shire, or county, the largest English local unit, originally in some cases a petty kingdom, was best adapted to the southern colonies, where large estates, fertile soil, and staple crops raised by extensive agriculture resulted in a scattered population.

Fiske: *Civil Government*, 57-67; and *Old Virginia*, i, 225-231.

Channing: *United States*, i, 518-519.

6. The smaller unit, the parish or town, was better adapted to New England, where a more rigorous climate and more refractory soil tended to smaller farms and concentration of settlement. The county here was and is of minor importance.

Fiske: *Civil Government*, 16-25.

Channing: *United States*, i, 421-430.

7. In the Middle Colonies, taking New York as a type, the two systems met and combined. In this form, generally speaking, they were extended to the West.

Fiske: *Civil Government*, 78-95.

For the mixed system set up in New York by the "Duke's Laws" see

Channing: *United States*, ii, 37-44.

8. As population became denser within small areas, favored and restricted by natural conditions, a new problem in local government arose. For the American city see:

Fiske: *Civil Government*, 111-122.

Channing: *United States*, v, 79-91.

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL LIBRARY



REVIEWS BY D. B. COLQUITT

Colonial Women of Affairs, by Elizabeth Anthony Dexter, Ph. D.; Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$5.00.

The rôle women played in the economic life of Colonial days and their initiative and independence is entertainingly told in "Colonial Women of Affairs," by Elizabeth Anthony Dexter, Ph. D., professor of history at Skidmore College. The book is profusely illustrated, and the frontispiece is from Copley's portrait of Mercy Warren, of Boston, poetess and dramatist of the Revolutionary era.

The compilation of this work represents a vast amount of original research and is doubtless the first book of its kind thus far. It is decidedly a valuable contribution to United States history and should be in every library.

Inn-keeping seems to have been the business calling pursued by a large number of women in Colonial days, so that a tavern hostess was not unusual. "A woman who found herself deprived of support by the death of her husband or father, whose chief legacy must have been the homestead, could find no readier means of maintaining her home than that of entertaining travelers."

Women as shopkeepers, "she-merchants," as they were called, were recognized throughout the northern Colonies; and even as proprietresses of wine shops and as tobacconists they advertised their wares in newspapers. They seem to have gone in for a greater diversity in shopkeeping than do the women of today. Not only did they conduct shops where were sold dressgoods, stays, needles and pins, ear-rings and patch-boxes, but shops for window glass, cutlery, hardware, braziers, books and drugs.

Colonial women followed occupations all the way from fine sewing to horseshoeing! Fine laundering of laces and dyeing were favorite occupations, as was also pickle and preserve making. Soap making and tallow candling was a business carried on with energy by Elizabeth Franklin, of Boston, sister-in-law of Benjamin Franklin. Women beauty specialists, like at the "Sign of the Comb," treated scalp troubles, and such shops specialized in ointments for clearing the complexion, powders for whitening the teeth, and lip salves.

Lydia Darragh, who became a heroine of the Revolution, advertised the making of "Grave-Clothes" and laying out and burying the dead.

There were instances where Colonial women led groups of Colonists, as Margaret and Mary Brent, who brought Colonists to Maryland in 1638. Farther south Eliza Lucas, of South Carolina, attained distinction as a botanist and aided American agriculture. The first woman to have edited a newspaper, the "South Carolina Gazette," was Elizabeth Timothee.

"No less than eleven women ran printing presses, and ten of this number published newspapers in America before 1776." Women were also popular writers of poetry and prose, and they figured as teachers and religious leaders.

The Ancestry of Mary Baker Eddy, by William Montgomery Clemens; Pompton Lakes, New Jersey: The Biblio Co. \$3.00.

A psychological study in heredity is the aim of William Montgomery Clemens' "Ancestry of Mary Baker Eddy"—a woman who founded a faith and lived to number her followers in all parts of the world. The author claims that "heredity may account in no small measure for the coming of a remarkable woman into the religious history of the world." He gives her descent from a line of church folk and soldiers.

The Bakers, to which Mrs. Eddy belonged, was a Kentish family of the Twelfth Century, a "religious race, and handed down their beliefs and steadfastness through many generations." From Kent came Thomas Baker, in 1636, to Roxbury, Massachusetts, and his death record says: "He was old, blind and Godly." Among his children were a daughter, Mary, and a son, who was a soldier in King Philip's War.

In another generation, "in the Moody strain that entered the blood of the Bakers, we find another religious enthusiast in the person of Joshua Moody," ordained minister of the First Church at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. "He was a prolific writer of sermons and other treatises, many of which were published."

His grandson, Joseph Baker, commissioned captain, married a daughter of Captain Loverwell, "whose name is written large in the early history of the Colonies." Their son, Mark Baker, was a typical Puritan of the Puritans.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

THE PORTNER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

ANSWERS

10009. LAMB.—Will the person asking for infor concerning Rev. rec of ances of Benj. Fulton Lamb please write *Mrs. Alonzo Linn, 236 Chess St., Monongahela, Penna.*, & receive desired infor.

11881. SWAN.—Last year the Waynesburg (Pa) Republican pub articles giving history of Greene Co., Pa. The issues of Aug. 9 & 16, 1923 & Feb. 28 & March 6, 1924, gave long accounts of the Swan, Hughes & Van Meter families who came from Va. & Md. You could obtain these from the publishers.—*Mrs. Virginia P. Hicks, Lakin, Kansas.*

11922b. CLARK.—Micajah Clark b 16 Sept 1718 d 1800 served as Corporal in Capt Samuel Woodson's Co. 9th Va. Regt. Mar 1736 Judith Adams. See "List of Va. Line in Continental Establishment, Adj. Gen. office, Wash. D. C." Micajah Clark, son of the above, b 1741 mar Mildred Martin, another son John b 1743 mar Mary Moore & their son Macajah Clark mar Sarah Henderson, dau of John, of Ky. The name Micajah can be found in 9 gens of the Clark line. Va. records do not give Jacob as a son of Micajah & Judith Adams Clark. Can give copy of will of Capt. Christopher Clark.—*Mrs. T. Parrish, 622 Elm Ave. S.W., Roanoke, Va.*

11976a. PORTER.—Elijah Porter b abt 1788, was s of John Porter, 1759-1833, & Sally Clark 1764-1832. Their chil were Oliver C., John W., Elijah, Beverly, Wm., Nancy, & Mary Alice. All b in Va. The family removed to Ky 1796 & set in Butler Co. John Porter father of Elijah was a soldier in the Rev.—*Mrs. R. L. Ivey, Talladega, Ala.*

11980. DAVIS.—Communicate with *Mrs. Robt. H. Bradley, 1631 Broadway, Indianapolis, Ind.*, in regard to the Davis line.

12011. HAYS.—Abigail Hays was b 21 June

1757 d 30 July 1811. Her chil were Caleb, Joel, Sarah, Mary, Lydia, James, Ann, John, Abigail & Rachel. Would like to exchange notes on the Willison-Hays line.—*Mrs. W. H. Parry, 33 Corson Ave., Akron, Ohio.*

12016. MAKEMIE.—Egle's Notes & Queries, Vol. 1 p 149. John Makemie of Letterkenny Twp., Cumberland Co. (now Franklin Co.) d 1 April 1766, widow Margaret, chil, Robt., John, Joseph, Mary mar — Stockdale or Stockton, Jean, Martha, Esther mar Alex. Rennix.

12017. HAGER.—In addition to the Jonathan Hager line of Hagerstown, Md. there was a James Hager shown as witness of a will 1828 in Hamilton Twp., Franklin Co., Pa.—*Mrs. Virginia S. Fenwick, Mercersburg, Pa.*

12014. ROGERS.—Thomas Rogers, brought in Mayflower, 1620. His s Lt. Joseph Rogers of Duxbury & Eastham, mar bef 1633 Hannah — who was alive 18 Aug 1652. He d at Eastham 1678. Their 3rd s John b 3 Apr 1642 mar 19 Aug 1669 Eliz. dau of Wm. Twining. She d 10 Mch 1725. Their s John b 4 Nov. 1672 mar 1696 Priscilla Hamlin. Ref: History of Barnstable, Annals of Eastham; Mayflower Descendant Magazine; History of Eastham by Pratt; Freeman's History of Cape Cod; Winsor's History of Duxbury; Savage's Genealogical Dictionary; N. Eng. Genealogical Register.

12018. ALLEN.—Lydia Allen, Killingly, Ct. mar Charles Spalding, 25 Dec. 1801 & d 6 Nov. 1849. Res. Plainfield, Ct. Jacob, is the father of Abigail Spalding of Chelmsford, Mass., b 31 Aug 1735, who mar Ebenezer Hadley of Westford, Mass. 11 June 1753 in Brattleboro, Vt. Jacob Spalding mar 1726 Susanna Pierce b 15 Nov 1705 d 10 Aug 1787. Ref: Spalding Memorial, p 92 No. 499 & No. 1982.—*Mrs. Eliza. B. S. Skinner, Webster Grove, Mo.*

12034a. HADLEY.—Ebenezer Hadley b 1727

mar 11 June 1753 Abigail Spalding, 31 Aug 1735-6 Sept 1813. He d 27 Apr 1815 & both are buried in Locust Ridge Cemetery, Brattleboro, Vt. Ebenezer Hadley was s of Benj. Hadley who is buried at Meeting House Hill Cemetery, Brattleboro, Vt. His stone states that he was b at Chelmsford, Mass 1685 & d 1776, & that he was a desc of George Hadley. In the Genealogy of George Hadley of Ipswich, by Judge Samuel Page Hadley in the New England Historical & Genealogical Society, I find George Hadley (1) Samuel (2) & 5th child of Samuel a son, in pencil was written this s seems to have been Benj. Hadley of Brattleboro Vt. b 1683. Would like to corres with desc. of Ebenezer Hadley to see if this is correct.—*Mrs. R. M. Kempton, 600 Holland Ave., Saginaw, Mich.*

12035. SHERWOOD.—Thomas Sherwood came to this country in the ship "Frances" 1634, he was then forty-eight years old. His w w was (perhaps) Alice, dau of Robt Seabrooke. Both of these families were among the first seventeen to set. Stratford, Ct. Orcutt's History of Stratford & Bridgeport will give much information.—*Miss Bessie Hinman, Freehold Military School, Freehold, N. J.*

12054. CAMPBELL.—Chambersburg, Pa. Court Records. Will of Andrew Campbell of Fannett Twp date 3 Mch 1788, prob 6 Mch 1789. W Esther; sons John, Joseph, Andrew; dauas Catherine Armstrong, Jane Campbell, Eliz. McMaken, Margaret, Esther. Sons Mark, David, & Alexander (youngest). Exec: Bro. Wm. Campbell, Robt. Alexander. Witn Robert Elder, Jos. Anderson, James Wallace. Have several old Franklin Co., Campbell Wills, but the above is the only one showing the name David. There were Walkers in same vicinity & would be worth investigation.—*Mrs. Virginia S. Fendrick, Mercersburg, Pa.*

12045. CLARK.—Micajah Clark d 1804 had sons Christopher, Robt, Micajah, John, Edward, Bouldin, James & Wm. but no Jacob. James Clark in his will dat. 6 Nov. 1802 & prov 13 Dec. 1802 speaks of his aged father Micajah Clark, Sr. Among other bequests he leaves to Jacob C. Clark "a broadcloth coat as a token of respect." This Jacob was prob a nephew, & a gr son of Micajah. Micajah's s Wm. mar Judith Cheadle & had chil Jacob b 20 Oct. 1782; James b 27 Dec. 1785 m Margaret Douglas Lewis; Micajah b 28 Jan 1788 m Caroline Va. Harris. According to infor given me this Jacob left no issue. Micajah had bro Bowling who mar Winifred — & had chil Christopher b 10 May 1743; Eliz. b 23 Jan 1745, prob others. He & his family moved to S. Car. or Ga. Would like to corres with any of these

Clarks.—*Miss Juliet Fauntleroy Altavista, Campbell Co., Va.*

11988. FAUROT.—James, son of Henry & Eleanor Enyard Faurot b 16 Oct. 1763 in Piscataway, N. J. enlisted at New Cornwall, N. Y. 1 Jan 1779 as private, Capt Amos Hutchings, Col. McClaughry, N. Y. troops, served till May 1780; re-enlisted May 1780 as wagoner, Commissary George Dennison, Col. Joseph Crooks. Discharged Nov. 1783. Granted pension May 4, 1854.—*Albert A. Faurot, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind.*

12055c. WADE.—Three bros, Nicholas, Nathaniel & Jonathan Wade came to America. Nicholas set. in Scituate, Mass. Nathaniel in Ipswich & Jonathan in Medford. Jutson Wade is now living in Scituate in the house built by Nicholas, by communicating with him you may find an answer to your query. Nicholas Wade b prob 1616 had s Thos. who mar 1672 Eliz. Curtis & their son Joseph b 1675 mar 1704 Ruth Garnet. Their son Joseph b 1710 mar Rachel Turner & had son Abner b 1748 who mar Hopestill Delano, the widow Bradford. Their son Turner b 1789 mar Hannah Carlton Farnham.—*Mrs. Josephina Wade Hughes, Box D, Dover-Foxcroft, Me.*

11871. VALE-GARRETSON.—*Mrs. Lydia Vale Leffler, 524 Welch Ave., Station A, Ames, Iowa*, is the compiler of the "Vale & Garretson Families."—*Nanie Vale, 949 S. Arch Ave., Alliance, O.*

QUERIES

12004. GONZALAS.—Wanted any infor of Daniel Gonzalas, Gonsalis, who served as a private in the companies of Johnson & Gillispy in Lieut. Col. John Johnson's Regt. Gonzalas was b in Spain.—K. P. S.

12095. ADAMS.—Wanted Rev. rec & place of b & d of Hezekiah Adams b 12 Aug 1727 d 1784, mar 1st Lydia Phelps, & 2nd her cousin Sarah Phelps. Chil of Hezekiah & Sarah were Hezekiah, Sarah, Charles & others. Chas. d at Farmington, Conn 1801.—A. E. A.

12096. HARRISON.—Lt. Col. Wm. Moore of Orange Co., N. C. mar Mildred dau of Andrew Harrison who moved to N. C. from Va. Andrew Harrison's Will is recorded at Hillsboro, N. C. Lt. Col. Wm. Moore moved to Wilkes Co., Ga. aft the Rev. & to Smith Co., Tenn 1812 or 1815 & d 1823. His s Edward mar Lucy Mills in Wilkes Co., Ga. & their dau Lucy mar Gen. Wm. Willborn, great Indian fighter who moved to Ala. & afterwards to Texas & had dau who mar Judge Cochran of Houston. Wanted parentage of Andrew Harrison & maiden n of wife.—H. M. H.

12097. DUDLEY.—Wanted Rev. rec of George Dudley b abt 1721 at Guilford Conn & later lived at Stockbridge, Mass.—R. M. Z.

12098. BARNWELL.—Wanted parentage of Edward Barnwell b 15 May 1774, also maiden n of his w Polly whom he mar 1801. Their chil were David b 28 Jan 1802; Polly b 28 June 1803; Sarah b 7 Aug 1805; Anna b 15 Dec. 1806; Hannah b 22 Aug 1810; Wm G. b 8 Aug 1813; Alice b 28 May 1816; John B. Oct 1818 & Geo. R. 10 May 1821. The fam. lived in Williamson Co., Tenn. David the eldest s removed to Ill. in 1833.—B. M. B.

12099. RUNYAN.—Wanted dates of b, d & mar of Catherine Runyan, wife of Col. Joab Houghton of Hunterdon Co., N. J.—F. W.

12100. NICHOLSON.—Wanted ances of Geo. Nicholson b in Ky abt 1790 d 15 June 1865. Served in War of 1812. Wanted also ances of his w Sarah Bassett. Their chil were Geo., Samuel, Thos., Wm., Andrew, Joseph, Sarah, Accie, & Cynthia. Some of the chil were b in Ind. Was there Rev. rec in either line?

(a) BOGLE.—Wanted parentage & birthplace of Rebecca Bogle b in Penn 4 Apr. 1801 d 11 Feb. 1874. Mar David Crawford b in Washington Co., N. Y. serv. in War of 1812. Would like to corres with desc.—M. V. D.

12101. HOPKINS.—Wanted dates & places of birth of Robt. Hopkins & of his mar to Jennie or Jane Polk b 1718 in Londonderry, Ire. d 11 Feb. 1811 & is buried in Belle Isle, Onondaga Co., N. Y. Wanted also names of their chil. one son David b Nov 1748 at W. Greenwich, R. I. d Jan 1813 at Hebron, N. Y. Had Robt. Rev. rec?—M. H. C.

12102. MOORE.—Col. Maurice Moore, son of Jas Moore, Col. Gov of Carolinas, had a s Maurice who mar 1st Ann Grange & 2nd a wid. Moore. Wanted names of chil of 2nd w. Wanted also infor of Roger, s of Gov. Jas. Moore who mar 1st Miss Rayner & 2nd Catherine Rhett, & names of their chil. Wanted also infor of Nathaniel, son of Gov. James Moore, who mar 1st Sarah Grange, 2nd Miss Webb. Also of Nathaniel's bro John who mar Justine Smith. Wanted infor of the three sons of Col. James Moore 1667-1723, s of Col. James Moore who mar a dau of Sir John Yeamans.—B. M. S.

12103. RAMSEY.—Wanted dates & names of chil of David Ramsey who was b in Lancaster Co., Pa., Surgeon in Rev., & d in Charleston. Married twice. Wanted also names of his bros & their chil.—M. M. H.

12104. HOPKINS.—Wanted ances of Martha Ann Hopkins of Ky. who mar Wm. Robt. Stephenson abt 1832. Removed to Ohio & then to Ind. where she d 1847. Wanted also to corres with desc. of Wm. son of Dr. Arthur Hopkins of Albemarle Co., Va. who d 1767.—E. B. C.

12105. SMITH.—Wanted parentage & infor of Lewis A. Smith, 1784-1855, who mar Mil-

dred dau of Lewis Ashby. Wanted also gen of Harriet Smith who mar her cousin Peter Adams of Md. a Rev. soldier.

(a) GOBLE.—Wanted parentage & dates of b, mar & d of James Goble who mar Miss Percival. He was a printer & lived at Lawrenceburg, Ind.—A. S. F.

12106. ROWLAND.—Wanted parentage of Loyd Rowland & his sis Eliz. who mar Aaron Green, also date of Loyd's mar to Polly —. They were of Montg. Co. & Troy & Jonesboro, Tenn. Their father served in Rev. Wanted his name & proof of service.

(a) GREEN.—Wanted parentage of David Green of Salisbury, N. C. Bros Richard; Aaron m Polly Rowland; Culpeper & Billy. Did their father have Rev. rec? Wanted also ances of Lydia Cooper w of David Green, whose father was Joseph Cooper of Va.

(b) LOWRY.—Wanted parentage of Elijah Lowry b 23 Mch 1774 & of his w Susannah b 31 Oct 1793. Did the father of either have Rev. rec?—A. L. McC.

12107. HENRY.—Wanted names of w & chil & whom they mar, & any other data of John, eldest s of Patrick & Sarah Shelton Henry.—H. J. W.

12108. TAYLOR.—Wanted parentage of Robt. Benj. Taylor b 1802 mar 1846 Eliz. C. Broun. He was a cousin of Pres. Zachary Taylor. He was b nr Richmond Va. Lost his money in business & became a stage driver to Ohio River. Wanted Rev. rec in this line.—A. T. S.

12109. FORD.—Wanted ances, bros & sis & any infor of John B. Ford who established a glass factory at New Albany, Ind abt 1860. Wanted also to corres with desc of Reuben Ford & Wm. Webber earliest pastors of Goochland Baptist Ch. Goochland Co., Va. Tablets were erected to their memory Sept. 1923.

(a) WEBBER.—Wanted to corres with desc of Timothy Ford & his w Eliz. Webber of Goochland Co., Va. Their chil were Reuben, Wm. John B., Mary Woolfolk, Sally W., Fannie B., Eliza, Timothy, Benj. B., Susan B., Daniel & Lewis Turner. They moved to Ky & have desc in Jessamine, Garrard, Scott Counties & in Lexington.

(b) REYNOLDS.—Wanted infor of desc of Thos. Reynolds & his w Margaret Snapp who lived in Jessamine Co., Ky & had chil Mary mar Thos. Hancock; Honor mar Wm. Secret; Eliz. mar Jacob Myers; Wm. mar Mary Woolfolk Ford, in Eng.; Thos.; Barnett Edwin mar Betsey Harris; Lucy mar Geo. S. Roberts; Sallie mar Henry Robinson; Geo. Mortimer mar Susan Harris; Amanda Fitz Allan mar Henry Funk; Nancy mar 1st Elliott West, 2nd Dr. Sherburne Blake Rowell.—M. F. R.

12110. COOTES.—Wanted parentage & any

infor of Esther Cootes b in Greensboro Co., N. C. 1780.—M. E. D.

12111. WILLIAMS-JACKSON-MCCALLY.—Dr. William Williams b 26 Mch 1765 came from Pa. to Clarksburg, Va. where he d 27 Apr. 1850. Was his w Catherine dau of Geo. & Eliz. Brake Jackson? Dau Mary J. Williams mar Dr. Michael D. Gittings; Penelope mar Dr. James McCally. Wanted parentage of Dr. William Williams & Dr. James McCally. Would like to corres with anyone interested in these lines.

(a) LEE - STALEY - ROBINSON - SOMERVILLE.—Wanted parentage with dates & Rev. rec of Robert Lee who mar Eliz., dau of Christopher Staley abt 1791. Their son Christopher C Lee, youngest of 5 chil b 11 Mch 1804 Morgantown, Va. mar 14 July 1824 in Clarksburg, Va. Cecelia Beverly Somerville b 23 June 1805 d 7 Nov 1859, dau of John & Margaret Robinson Somerville. Wanted also Robinson & Somerville gens.

(b) MOSHER-WARREN.—Gen Joseph Warren who fell at Bunker Hill had sis Hannah. Was this Hannah, the wife of John Mosher, Lieut. in Prescott's Reg't at Bunker Hill & Siege of Boston? Had son Daniel, would like names of other chil & who they mar. & to corres with desc.

(c) VAN DER VOORT-REID OR REED.—Nicholas, son of Nicholas & Abigail Halsted Van Der Voort b in Orange Co., N. Y. or Shepherdstown Va. 21 Sept 1759, mar Martha Reid or Reed & removed from Morgan Co., Va. to Monongalia Co., 1788. Wanted parentage of Martha & Rev. rec of Nicholas Van Der Voort.—H. P. H.

12112. POOL.—Wanted dates of b & d & name of wife of Wm. Wallace Pool; also his Rev. rec. Had son Simeon b 6 Nov. 1797 in Herkimer Co., N. Y. Edward Pool immigrant came from Weymouth Eng. 1635 to Weymouth, Mass.—R. M. B. R.

12113. FILLMORE-DOWNER.—Wanted to corres with desc of Henry Fillmore & his w Thankful Downer. Henry was b 28 June 1733 in Norwich now Franklin, Conn. mar 1st Apr. 1751 in Norwich. Resided in Ashford Conn. abt 1760 & subsequently removed to N. Y. State. Prob had son Cyrus who d in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.—H. B. S.

12114. WARREN.—Wanted gen & Rev. rec of father of Eliz. Warren b 1748 at Westminster, Mass. d 31 Aug 1831 Halifax Vt. Mar Dr. Jeremiah Everett, a surgeon in Rev., 7 Sept. 1766 at Westminster.—H. T.

12115. WIGHTMAN-STARKE.—Wanted ances of Abraham Wightman & his wife Susannah Starke. Their s Benj b 31 Aug 1755 Bozrah, Conn. His twin bros John & James & his bro

Abraham served in Rev. in Conn Mil under Capt. Nehemiah Waterman. Abraham set in Canada; James removed to German Platts, N. Y. They had cousins in Herkimer N. Y. Wanted infor. of Benjamin.—H. B. W.

12116. HAVENS.—Wanted mar record of Lydia Havens & Thos. Dearth, mar abt 1808, living nr Pawtucket R. I. 1812. Wanted also mar record of her father Benjamin Havens.

(a) CROSLY.—Wanted mar record & n of wife Jesse Crosley who mar Hannah — residing in either Trenton, N. J. or Phila. Pa. Their dau Margaret Crosley mar Wm. Briest, in St. Paul's Episcopal Ch., Phila Pa. 1812.—W. J. D.

12117. BROOKS.—Wanted parentage of Col. Benj Brooks & names of his w & chil. Wanted also Rev. rec of James Brooks who mar Sarah, dau of Rogers Woolford of Dorchester Co., Md.—C. E. P.

12118. BROOKE.—Wanted n of w of James Brooke 1678 Yorkshire. Emig with parents & bro Matthew 1699. Parents died & James & Matthew took up land in Limerick Twp Phila. Co., Pa. where James d 1720. Wanted also parentage of Eliz. Clay 2-27-1767 d 2-27-1837 mar Jesse Brooke of Radnor, Pa. 4-1-1784 with Rev. rec in line.

(a) KNOWLES.—Wanted dates of b & mar of Margaret Knowles of Abington, Pa. who mar Robt. Jones Jr. of Merion Pa. b 3 June 1700.

(b) BENNETT.—Wanted date of b of Hannah, dau of Jos. & Rebecca Bennett of York Pa. who 1767 mar Wm. Kersey of York.

(c) JACOBS.—John Jacobs 4th of East Whiteland, Chester Co., Pa. was put out of meeting "for hauling on Sunday." He hauled wounded soldiers from the Battle of Brandywine to Lancaster, also the Association Library from Phila. on the approach of the British. Where can this record be found?—A. M. N.

12119. PORTER-SHROPSHIRE.—Wanted dates of b & d of Mary Porter who mar Jno Shropshire 21 Dec. 1757 in Orange Co., Va. Her bro Charles was in Va. Assembly 1775-1776, d 1791. Wanted also dates of b, m & d of their son Wm. Shropshire who mar aft 1791 Eliz., dau of Jeremiah & Hester Hubbell Foster.

(a) HENING-BANKS.—Wanted ances & dates of Wm. Waller Hening who d 1828 in Richmond Va. Mar Agatha, dau of Gerard & Frances Bruce Banks. Wanted also gen & dates of Gerard Banks of Greenbank, clerk of Stafford Co. d 1787. His s John b 1757 was Quartermaster in Gen. Greene's Army.

(b) DUNN-MURPHY.—Wanted Christian n & any infor of — Dunn who mar Anne Murphy b 1723 d bef 1750 leaving infant s John. Wanted her ances also. She mar 2nd Stephen Lee.—L. S. D.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting, November 14, 1924

THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, held on Friday, November 14, 1924, was called to order by the President General at 10 a. m.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Rhett Goode, read a passage from the scripture and led in prayer, followed by the Lord's Prayer repeated in unison, and all joined in singing the Star Spangled Banner.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary General, on account of illness, the President General appointed Mrs. George De Bolt as Acting Secretary.

The roll was called by the Acting Secretary, showing the following members present: *National Officers:* Mrs. Cook, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Buel, Miss Wallace, Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Boothe, Mrs. Schuyler, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Cain, Mrs. Gillentine, Mrs. Magna, Mrs. Spence, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Goode, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Shumway, Mrs. Stansfield, Mrs. De Bolt, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Whitman.

State Regents: Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Beavers, Mrs. Strawn, Mrs. Herrick, Mrs. Munger, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Garrison, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Seydel, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Tillet, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Burney, Mrs. Farnham, Dr. Barrett, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Holt.

The President General asked permission to have the minutes of the special meeting held on October 18, 1924, amended to include the name of Mrs. Shumway, inadvertently omitted, which was granted.

The President General then presented her report.

Report of the President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

Your President General is fully aware that her report is as voluminous as the log of a "deep-water" sailing vessel of the early seventies. But her official journeys since she last met with you have had such a vast geographical scope that no matter how tipped her pen might be in brevity, she could not in justice to the States visited or the spirit evinced by our splendid workers have made it less lengthy.

It is with deep sorrow that we record the

passing on September 9th, 1924, of Mrs. Willard T. Block, our beloved Vice President General from Illinois. Both she and Colonel Block gave unsparingly of their time and means that the success of our Society might be distinctly furthered in every possible way. Her personality was a warm glowing one which endeared her to each and every one of us. We shall sadly miss her regular attendance and wise counsel at our Board Meetings. That the sorrow and devotion of the National Society may be adequately conveyed to her family, the President General has appointed the following committee to write suitable resolutions: Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, *Chairman*; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Mrs. Truman S. Holt, Mrs. Gerald Livingston Schuyler, Mrs. John Brown Heron.

Our thoughts are filled with sadness, in the retirement from public life of our "staunch friends and true," the Ambassador of France and Madame Jusserand. Probably not since the day of Lafayette himself, has the love and admiration of a nation more sincerely gone out to one of French lineage than it has to Jules J. Jusserand, Ambassador from France for nearly a quarter of a century.

In their conception of the traditions and present day purposes of our organization, Ambassador and Madame Jusserand have endeared themselves to us by many individual acts of courtesy, friendship and esteem. That the regret of Daughters of the American Revolution at the severance of the close bonds which have linked us in good fellowship, may be suitably expressed, your President General has asked Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, Mrs. Frank H. Briggs, Mrs. John Brown Heron and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman to frame Resolutions, voicing our sentiments; these resolutions to be sent to Ambassador and Madame Jusserand before their departure for France.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the Board Meeting, late June 18th, your President General left by motor for Harrisburg, accompanied by Mrs. Rhett Goode, Chaplain General; Mrs. Frank H. Briggs, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, Treasurer General; Mrs. James H. Stansfield, Registrar General, and Mrs. John Brown Heron, State Regent of Pennsylvania. Remaining over night in Gettysburg, we arrived in Harrisburg the

next morning. Here, we were the honor guests of the Harrisburg Chapter for the dedication of the marker and tablet unveiling at Newside, which commemorates the memory of Harrisburg's Pioneers, Frontier Defenders, Soldiers of French and Indian Wars, the American Revolution, and the War of 1812. Miss Cora Lee Snyder, Regent of the Harrisburg Chapter, was in charge of the occasion. Bishop Darlington of Pennsylvania presided over the impressive religious ceremony in connection with the event, and your President General on behalf of our Society, made a short address.

The dedication was followed by a meeting and reception at the Civic Club, held in honor of the National Officers, after which the President General addressed a large audience, composed of Regents and members, many of whom had come in from the surrounding country for the occasion. The Harrisburg Chapter has done marvelous work under the able leadership of its Regent, Miss Cora Lee Synder.

That same evening our host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bailey, gave a beautiful buffet dinner in our honor at their interesting and wonderful home.

At 7 o'clock the next morning, the President General, with Mrs. Goode, left on a motor journey of three hundred and forty-eight miles to Ilion, New York, where they arrived in the wee hours of the morning, but their hostess, Mrs. Frank Callan was nevertheless up to receive them. While in Ilion, they were the honor guests of the Mohawk Valley Chapter. An enjoyable luncheon was given that day at the Fort Schuyler Club, from the porches of which we obtained a wonderful view of the famous Mohawk Valley. As the day was a marvelously clear one, we could see in the distance the historic old Herkimer Church, whose restoration was so largely due to the tremendous efforts of Mrs. Callan, a former Regent of the Mohawk Valley Chapter, and its members.

By 2 o'clock, thirty-five Chapters were represented in the five hundred and thirty-five people present at the meeting held on the lawn of the home of our gracious hostess. An immense American flag formed a background for the speaker's platform, from which your President General made a patriotic address urging loyalty to country as the first duty of every American citizen. At the conclusion of the meeting, delicious refreshments were served. That same evening we greatly enjoyed the dinner given in our honor by the Oneida Chapter, of Utica, New York, of which Mrs. J. W. Griffiths is Regent. Your President General spoke again that evening, confining her remarks almost entirely to the work of our Society and its plans for the coming year.

The following morning the President General and the Chaplain General left at 8 o'clock for Greenwich, Connecticut, arriving at the home of Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau at midnight.

Early the next morning, your President General, accompanied by Mrs. Goode and Mrs. Brosseau, left for New York City, which was reached in time for a ten-thirty appointment.

At 2 o'clock they attended a meeting of the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain Committee in the office of McKim, Mead & White. The Chairman of the committee, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, and six members of the committee were present. The fountain will be erected on the first site offered the Society by the Tercentenary Committee. Your committee accepted the new design presented by McKim, Mead & White. One bowl of the fountain rests upon an eleven-foot shaft of granite, before which stands a granite statue of a Pilgrim Mother. On the outer rim of the fountain, which is also of heavy granite, the following inscription will appear in raised bronze letters, "Erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1620-1920." It will be some months before the fountain is ready to be dedicated, because of the work incident to the completion of the granite figure of the Pilgrim Mother, by Jennewein, the sculptor.

That evening found the President General and the Chaplain General in Plainfield, New Jersey, from where they went to Reading, Pennsylvania. Here they were again joined by Mrs. John Brown Heron, State Regent of Pennsylvania, and several Pennsylvania State officers. In Reading, a luncheon was given in their honor and that of Mrs. S. S. Hill, State Director of Pennsylvania, by the Berks County Chapter, of which Mrs. Keyser Fry is Regent. All of the Chapters in the vicinity were represented, two hundred Daughters being present. A number of delightful toasts were given and your President General, in making an address, stressed the keeping alive in our nation of cities, that spirit of co-operation which shall find expression in united peace-time service for State and Nation with a fitting observance of our great patriotic days.

After the luncheon they motored to Chambersburg, accompanied part way by Mrs. J. G. Forney, of Lancaster, former Regent of Donegal Chapter, and Miss Lillian S. Evans, Regent of Witness Tree Chapter. Miss Christine King, of Chambersburg, organizer and former Regent of the Franklin County Chapter, and the present State Director, saw that we were comfortably cared for in Chambersburg, where we arrived at midnight (this seeming to be our usual arrival time).

The next day, June 26th, with the President

General and the Chaplain General as guests of honor, a bountiful luncheon was given in Wilson College by the Franklin County Chapter, of which Mrs. Andrew Buchanan is Regent. Here again, many Chapter Regents and members greeted us. Immediately after the luncheon we were invited to Thompson Hall, where we were heartily welcomed by Dr. Warfield. Your President General then made an address upon the aims and ideals of our Society as they affect our civic life and national welfare. During the course of this meeting, a beautiful musical program was rendered by Mrs. Neale, of Harrisburg, a former pupil of the college.

In the late evening of June twenty-sixth, we arrived in Washington, having completed a round trip journey of eight days, with a speedometer record of one thousand two hundred and forty-eight miles as its sum total of distance traversed.

Immediately upon her return to her office, the President General sent out a letter to all State Regents, calling their attention to the importance of having our organization participate in the celebration of "Defense Test Day," on September 12th.

Remaining in the city for the National Education Association Convention which was held in Washington during the first week in July, the delegates to the Convention, upon invitation of your President General were received by her in Memorial Continental Hall the afternoon of July second. On July fourth, there was a mass meeting of the National Education Association delegates in Memorial Continental Hall, at which your President General delivered an address testifying to our Society's very great appreciation of the loyal, self-sacrificing service of the teachers of America. She also stressed the duty of every individual in the nation to assume their responsibility in seeing to it that the courses of study meet the conditions of modern life in preparing for good citizenship and that building equipment and salary recompence are all that they should be.

In connection with the National Education Association Convention in Washington, your President General feels that every Daughter of the American Revolution should know that Memorial Continental Hall was the shrine of one of the Convention's most important Patriotic Pilgrimages and that it was described in the Convention's Official Program as "The most beautiful memorial building in the world erected by women for women."

July ninth, in company with Mr. Cook, your President General left by motor for her home in Cooksburg, stopping en route at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. McFadden at Canton, Pennsylvania. Here, upon invitation of the

Bradford Chapter, of which Mrs. Alden Swayze is Regent, we attended the Union Picnic of the chapters of Bradford County.

Once established in her own home after the prolonged absence of the year, your President General endeavored in the brief time at her disposal to put it in seasonal order, that she might be in readiness to start upon her far-western round of visits by the earliest possible date in August.

Immediately upon hearing of the death of Calvin Coolidge, Jr., your President General requested that a spray of flowers be sent to the White House in the name of the Society, and that Memorial Continental Hall be closed until after the funeral services at the White House. The following letter was dispatched to Mrs. Coolidge:

"MY DEAR MRS. COOLIDGE:—

The hearts of the women of America are going out to you, to your husband and to your remaining son in sympathy and grief at the sorrow which has overtaken you.

That you may be given courage and strength to sustain yourself and your loved ones in this hour of travail, is the earnest wish of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as well as of myself.

Faithfully yours,

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.

MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE,

The White House, Washington, D. C."

August 11th, the President General left her home in Cooksburg for New York City to attend a meeting of the Committee she had appointed in accordance with the resolution passed at the last Congress, providing that plans be presented at the Congress next April relative to the construction of a new Auditorium. From this Committee meeting the President General left directly for Washington where she perfected the plans for the National Society's participation in the Defense Test Day and attended an Executive Committee meeting on August 14th.

Arduous as were your President General's duties in connection with the Chairmanship of the National Committee on Defense Test Day, which was composed of the representatives of nearly one hundred Veteran and Patriotic Societies, she is at the same time sensible of the very great honor thus done our Society. She feels, too, that in our generation Daughters of the American Revolution are not again likely to have a greater opportunity for service than

that which they so effectively rendered in coming to the support of our government in its Defense Test Day project.

Occupied with the business of the Society at National Headquarters until August 16th, the President General then returned to Cooksburg to conclude her final preparations for her trip to the Pacific Coast.

Leaving Cooksburg with Mr. Cook by motor for Pittsburgh on Friday, August 22nd, Chicago was reached the following Monday. Here we were met by Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Herrick. With Mrs. Herrick the President General not only had a pleasant but a delightful opportunity to talk over the work of Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution. She was especially gratified to learn of their plans and proposed activities in connection with the successful furtherance of Defense Test Day.

On Monday, August 25th, the real journey to the Pacific Coast was begun. Leaving Chicago for Denver they arrived the following afternoon, going directly to the Brown Palace Hotel, where they were happily greeted by Judge John Campbell, Mrs. W. S. Tarbell, Regent of the Peace Pipe Chapter; Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, Regent of the Denver Chapter, and Mrs. Alfred B. Trott, State Vice Regent, who also represented Mrs. Meyer Harrison, Regent of Colorado Chapter, but absent from the city at that time. Other members called later in the afternoon. In the absence from the city of Mrs. Campbell, Judge Campbell received the President General's telegram and kindly arranged for this pleasant meeting with Denver Daughters. A motor trip to Fort Logan, which is a few miles from Denver, was arranged for the afternoon, as there was a Citizens Training Camp located there. It was likewise Denver Day. Contests in athletic sports were taking place and prizes were being awarded.

From Fort Logan we drove to the marvelous Denver Auditorium, which has a seating capacity of thirteen thousand. As this building incorporates in its construction, all the finest devices and appliances of modern auditorium construction, we were naturally greatly interested in each unusual feature.

From the Auditorium we drove to view a tablet erected to Kit Carson and his companions of the early pioneer days at the spring where they stopped on their westward journey. This tablet was placed by the Peace Pipe Chapter, which is especially devoting its energies to the marking of historic spots and has already done invaluable service in its chosen field of endeavor.

On our return journey to the hotel we passed through Denver's Jewish Ghetto, where the Denver Daughters are doing an intensive and

extremely helpful work in Americanization.

August twenty-eighth, upon our arrival in Salt Lake City we were met by Mr. and Mrs. Hart J. Fitzgerald and Mrs. and Mrs. Arthur Thomas, Jr. Mrs. Fitzgerald represented the State Regent of Utah, who was ill. With some of the members of the Spirit of '76 Chapter, we left at 10 o'clock by motor for Ogden. A special State Meeting which took the form of a luncheon, was held at the picturesque Hermitage Inn. Upon this occasion your President General was the honor guest of the Spirit of '76 Chapter and the Golden Spike Chapter of Ogden. Mrs. Frank N. Bletcher, Regent of the latter Chapter, was the brilliant toast-mistress of the occasion. The sixty-five Daughters present were more than cordial in their welcome to the President General, who considered it a privilege to meet so many of our members. Living at such a great distance from Washington, but few of them have had an opportunity to attend our annual Congress. It was likewise gratifying to have this opportunity to talk personally with Utah Daughters concerning the work of our organization, and to aid them in solving some of the problems relative to the realization of its aims and purposes.

The President General, with Mrs. Robert W. Fisher, attended one of the regular noonday concerts in the Mormon Tabernacle, on August 29th. After the concert, Mrs. Thomas gave a luncheon in the President General's honor at the Alta Club. At a reception for the President General, held by the Spirit of '76 Chapter at the Utah Hotel, further opportunity was afforded her to meet Utah Daughters and their friends.

The Daughters of Utah are making telling progress and are active as leaders in all patriotic movements, having given particular attention to the correct use of the Flag and to encouraging school children in historic research. Before leaving Utah, it was a pleasure to talk with Mrs. M. K. Parsons, the State Regent, who had not been able to attend the luncheon on account of illness, but is deeply interested in furthering the work of our organization in her State.

August 30th found us on our way to Reno, Nevada. The morning after our arrival, Mrs. J. E. Gelder, State Regent of Nevada, called upon the President General and had her as her guest for luncheon.

September 1st another special State Meeting was held in the form of a luncheon given in the President General's honor by the Sage Brush Chapter. At this time she was afforded the pleasure of meeting the Nevada Daughters and of discussing with them the work of the National Society, as well as the possibility of

organizing other chapters in Nevada. She feels confident that good results will follow her visit with them. After a pleasant drive, she enjoyed a visit with Mrs. Key Pittman, the wife of Senator Pittman and Mrs. Pittman's mother, an enthusiastic Daughter, who was visiting her from California. An enjoyable dinner was given the President General by Congressman-elect from Nevada and Mrs. Samuel Arentz. That same evening she proceeded on her way to San Francisco.

En route she was joined by Mr. Cook and her son, Wayne, Jr., Mr. Cook having preceded her to Emigrant Gap in response to a telegram from their son. This was a joyful meeting, as she had not seen her son for six months.

Upon our arrival in San Francisco on September 2nd, instead of motoring north according to an earlier plan, we decided to spend five days in San Francisco, each one of which was interesting and happy.

On September 3rd, Mrs. H. J. Hannhart, State Regent of California, gave a tea in honor of the President General at her attractive home in Berkeley, where she met the Chapter Regents from around the Bay, as well as several National and State Chairmen. The forty of us present had a most inspiring afternoon together, the President General being much impressed with the active year's work planned by California Daughters and by their desire to render effective service in our organization.

September 4th, with Mrs. Mannhart, the State Regent, Mrs. John A. Keating, National Vice Chairman of the Ellis Island Committee, Mrs. W. B. Howe, Vice Chairman of Historical and Literary Reciprocity, and several other members, we went in a Government boat at 10:00 in the morning to Angel Island where we were shown about the Detention Quarters. As the Thirty-third Congress had approved the plan of beginning at Angel Island, a work similar to that which we are conducting at Ellis Island, the President General was doubly glad to have the opportunity to make this visit. It was the opinion of our party that one of the first steps toward aiding the people detained at this port would be to establish a social worker there. Upon our return from Angel Island, Mrs. Keating was hostess at luncheon at the Hotel Fairmount.

The evening of September 6th, we left for Portland, Oregon, where we remained until the 13th of September.

Mrs. Fletcher Linn, Regent of the Multnomah Chapter, of Portland, and the official Board of that Chapter, gave a delightful luncheon in honor of the President General at the University Club. This afforded a pleasant opportunity for a talk concerning the work of

our Society as well as a timely plea for the successful furtherance of Defense Test Day. At 4:00 o'clock that same afternoon, the President General, accompanied by Mrs. Fletcher Linn, Regent of the Multnomah Chapter, and Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, met with the Willamette Chapter of Portland, which was having its regular meeting at the home of the Regent, Mrs. William W. McCredie. About 100 Daughters were present. Needless to say your President General was happy in having this further opportunity to talk with the Daughters of Portland concerning the plans and projects of the National Society and also of Defense Test Day.

September 12th, "Defense Test Day," the President General, her husband and her son, all registered in Portland, Oregon, for service in connection with the day's observance. Your President General was extremely anxious to take part in the parade that evening, but perforce she had to be content with an invitation to review it from the grand stand. The exceptionally general and effective observance of Defense Test Day not only in Portland but all throughout our land was a magnificent testimonial to the sturdiness of American principles and American patriotism. The concept of national service shown that day by the seventeen million citizens who marched in civilian dress and without arms, gave silent and unanswerable refutation to the arguments of those who had opposed our government in regard to the carrying out of this great enterprise. It is indeed a proud privilege for Daughters of the American Revolution to remember that their organization was able to be of such vital assistance in the success of this demonstration that their support was gladly and unreservedly given from the very day and hour that the call went forth asking us to support the cause. In the press, by radio and by personal addresses in the East and West did your President General strive to impress upon citizens the need of doing their part toward the success of this great patriotic demonstration. The glorious response with which she met, especially among our members, is a precious memory which she will treasure always. What a wonderful thing it is for Daughters of the American Revolution to be able to look back upon the fact that they gave this service in the triple capacity of descendants of the men of '76—as the wives, mothers and sweethearts of the fighting strength of our nation—and as loyal citizens of our Republic.

Leaving Portland on September 13th with Mr. Cook and Wayne, Jr., your President General motored one hundred twenty-five miles down the coast of Oregon to Seaside, Oregon.

a beautiful resort on the ocean, where she stayed until the morning of September 19, Mr. Cook and Wayne meanwhile returning to Portland. Here, in this exhilarating air, your President General busily engaged herself in answering necessary correspondence and in carrying on the various vital details of her national office.

Upon her arrival in Seattle on September 21st, the President General was met by Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary and Mrs. William Sherman Walker, our Organizing Secretary General. We were at once driven to the marvelous residence of Mrs. Leary where we immediately felt the warmth of welcome which envelopes every one who is the recipient of her hospitality. The activities in connection with the Washington State Conference began September 22nd, with a meeting of the State Board of Management. This was followed by a luncheon at the Sunset Club, an especially beautiful women's club, for one hundred Chapter Regents and Officers.

In the afternoon we took a drive of interest which included a call at the campus home of the University Chapter, D. A. R. The housing of the members of this chapter in a manner similar to that of other organized groups on the University Campus has been one of the successful undertakings of the Washington State Society, and accomplished at the time our Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William Sherman Walker, was State Regent.

In the evening, the formal opening of the Conference took place at the First Baptist Church. At this time your President General, together with visiting Daughter, was warmly welcomed to Seattle and the State of Washington by representatives of various organizations and by the Mayor of Seattle who presented her with a wonderful bouquet of orchids on behalf of the city of Seattle. These flowers had been forced to maturity in the city conservatory for this occasion and were of rare variety. After expressing her gratitude and appreciation of the honor done her and our Society, the President General gave a formal address.

The Tuesday and Wednesday business sessions of the Conference were crowded with interesting reports of the activities of the 38 Chapters, many opportunities being given the President General to assist with explanation or advice as to the various phases of our work. Each day luncheon was served to large numbers of delegates and visiting Daughters. At Tuesday's luncheon, Mrs. Willis G. Hopkins, the State Regent of Washington, in the name of the Daughters of Washington State, presented your President General with an imported desk clock of unusual beauty and design. At the closing session of the Conference, Mrs.

Warren W. Tolman of Olympia was elected State Regent and Mrs. Harry D. Hurley, Vice Regent.

On Tuesday evening, the President General was the guest of honor at a large reception given at the wonderful home of Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary. A dinner preceded this reception at the delightful home of Mr. and Mrs. William Sherman Walker.

This Conference of the Daughters of Washington was a memorable one in interest and inspiration.

Wednesday, September 24th, upon the President General's arrival at her hotel in Portland, she was greeted with a marvelous basket of flowers from the Daughters of Oregon. She was also welcomed to Portland by Miss Anne M. Lang, our Vice President General from Oregon. At noon, Multnomah and Willamette Chapters gave a joint luncheon in the President General's honor, in the ballroom of the Multnomah Hotel, nearly two hundred Daughters being present. After the luncheon, your President General gave a talk stressing the aims of the National Society.

The next morning, with Mrs. Fletcher Linn, Regent of the Multnomah Chapter, and Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, Honorary State Regent, we were driven thirty miles to Salem, the capital of Oregon, by Mrs. Smith. Here a special State Conference had been called by the State Regent, Mrs. Seymour Jones. Every Chapter was represented, some of the members of which drove three hundred miles in order to be present. The reports were unusually interesting, the President General being asked to discuss specific items in respect to our national work. At noon a luncheon was served at the Woman's Club of Salem, which was unique, in that all of the food items of the delicious menu had been raised in the Willamette Valley. Equally unusual was the afternoon session of the Conference. As each Chapter Regent finished her report, she asked the President General questions relative to the most formidable problems of her Chapter. This proved to be a most helpful innovation and the President General was delighted with the intelligent questions which were propounded. The meetings were held in the Hall of Representatives of the State Capitol. The President General has never seen more beautiful decorations than those which were used upon this occasion. At the opening evening meeting your President General made a formal address. Following the meeting there was an informal reception, in the course of which she met many of the interesting citizens of Salem. The return to Portland was made only in time to permit the President General to complete her preparations for the eastward

journey and to bid "goodbye" to Mr. Cook and her son, who, as always, had been wonderful in helping her in every way possible. Without their encouragement and co-operation, she could not continue her responsibilities as President General of our great organization.

On September 26th, the President General was joined by Mrs. William Sherman Walker, our Organizing Secretary General. A pleasant incident of the trip occurred as we were leaving Portland for Boise, Idaho, when the President General was presented with a wonderful basket of grapes grown on the vines of her school-friend, Mrs. Edwin T. Tallmadge.

In visiting Idaho, it seemed to the President General as if she were really going home, for she, with her little family, has spent many happy summers in that wonderful State, at Meadows and Payette Lake; the first summer being twenty-three years ago.

Upon our arrival at Nampa, Idaho, the next morning, where we changed cars for Boise, we were met by Mrs. C. C. Reed, Regent of the Ee-dah-how Chapter, and by Mrs. John C. Adair, former Chapter Regent. In Boise, we were greeted by Mrs. William Seymour Titus, Regent of the Pioneer Chapter, and Mrs. S. W. Forney. To greet us upon our arrival, baskets of fruit and vases of flowers had been placed in our rooms at the Owyhee Hotel. In the evening, the Regent of the Pioneer Chapter, Mrs. W. S. Titus, entertained us at a delightful dinner to meet the State Regent, Mrs. Kennedy Packard, and the officers of the Pioneer Chapter.

Monday, September 29th, a large luncheon was given at Marion Ranch, a few miles from Boise, where the tables were spread under trees by the side of a running stream. After the luncheon, Captain A. H. Connor, the Attorney General for the State of Idaho, made an interesting address and your President General spoke informally. Most of us present then drove to Caldwell, Idaho, where a marker was unveiled, which had been erected by the Pocahontas Chapter of Caldwell, Idaho. Miss Margaret Nichol, Regent of the Chapter, presided, the dedication ceremony being an impressive one. After an address by one of the leading citizens of the town and the unveiling of the marker by several children, all of whom were descendants of early pioneers, a brief address was made by the President General. At the conclusion of the exercises, there came as a surprise from within an old covered wagon, the sound of a banjo, to the accompaniment of which, was sung that time-honored song, "Susanna." We then motored four miles to a spot near Nampa, where the Pioneer Chapter of Boise dedicated a granite monument in memory of the Ward Massacre, which occurred in

1854. A bronze tablet inscribed with the names of the 18 massacred members is set in the monument. Captain Connor made an interesting address, after which the President General spoke, stressing the importance of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in preserving pioneer history and the marking of historic spots. That evening a large dinner was given by the Ee-dah-how Chapter of Nampa, which was the hostess Chapter of the conference. Mrs. Kennedy Packard, State Regent of Idaho, was toastmistress upon this occasion, and many brilliant and witty toasts were given. Both the President General and the Organizing Secretary General were happy to express their heartfelt appreciation of the warm welcome extended to them. On the following morning, which was September 29th, the State Conference was opened by Mrs. Kennedy Packard, the State Regent. As every chapter was represented, there was great interest in hearing of the work of Idaho Daughters through the reports of the various committees and Chapter Regents. At noon nearly one hundred members were present at a luncheon, which was followed by many clever, witty toasts. This splendid conference closed with the election of State officers, at which time Mrs. William Seymour Titus, of Boise, was elected State Regent, and Mrs. Andrew Ludberg, of Moscow, State Vice Regent. It was with genuine regret that we parted with Idaho Daughters.

Wednesday, October 1st, we left for Cheyenne, Wyoming, where we were met upon our arrival by Mrs. Maurice Groshon, State Regent; Mrs. Hiram Sapp, Regent of the Cheyenne Chapter, and Mrs. J. D. Shingle. At the home of Mrs. Shingle we had the pleasure of meeting a group of Cheyenne Daughters at an enjoyable luncheon given in our honor. On account of the sudden death of Governor Ross, of Wyoming, that morning, the formal plans for our entertainment were cancelled. In the afternoon a number of members of Cheyenne Chapter called upon us and in the evening we had dinner very informally with another group, departing at 9 o'clock for Casper, where we arrived the next morning at 6:50. Despite the early hour of our arrival, Ex-Governor and Mrs. B. B. Brooks met us and took us to their beautiful new home. At the Wyoming State Conference, which opened at 9:30, every Chapter was represented, which meant that some of the delegates had come hundreds of miles to be present. Unusual interest pervaded the entire Conference and we were pleased to learn that several new Chapters are in process of formation. The State Regent's report was unusual in its record of work accomplished during the past year. At noon a luncheon was given, to

which many guests had been invited, thus giving us further opportunity to meet the splendid women of the State. In the afternoon the President General talked over plans for the coming year's work with the delegates. The Conference closed with the election of officers, Mrs. Eldon P. Bacon, of Casper, becoming the new State Regent, and Mrs. Willis M. Spear, the State Vice Regent. At a dinner that evening we had the very unusual experience of partaking of a real roast of elk. At the open meeting, which was held later that evening, the assemblage was presided over by Mrs. B. B. Brooks, the State Vice Regent, as the State Regent had returned home at the close of the Conference to attend the funeral of Governor Ross. Ex-Governor Brooks made an inspiring patriotic speech, which was followed by a formal address from the President General.

Reaching Billings, Montana, at 8 o'clock the evening of October 4th, we were warmly greeted by Mrs. Verne D. Caldwell, State Regent and her husband, and Mrs. F. W. Adams, Regent of the Shining Mountain Chapter, hostess Chapter of the Conference. Sunday evening we met informally the many delegates who were arriving from far and near to attend the Conference. The Conference held its first session the afternoon of October 6th, when the President General and the Organizing Secretary General were introduced to the Montana Daughters, after which the business of the session proceeded. The President General frankly admitted that she had no conception of the valuable work being done by this splendid far-Western State. During all the reports she gladly answered the questions in regard to the work and had tremendous satisfaction in the deep interest evidenced by the members. At the banquet given Monday night, and presided over by Mrs. Adams, Regent of the hostess Chapter, the State Regent made her report and the President General and Organizing Secretary General made informal talks. The evening was not only delightful, but mutually helpful. During the banquet, Oro Fino Chapter of Helena, through Miss Agnes Sulgrave, gave the President General a delightful surprise by presenting her with a painting representing a bit of Montana's famous scenery, "The Gate of the Mountains," which was done by R. E. De Camp, an outstanding artist of Montana. It is now not only greatly appreciated by its present possessor, but much enjoyed by the many visitors who come to her office in the Administration Building.

In the late afternoon of the last day of the Conference, a huge boulder, appropriately inset with a bronze tablet, was unveiled at the en-

trance to the County Fair Grounds. This marks the spot near which Captain William Clark stopped on his return from the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Pacific Coast in 1806. After an interesting history of the event had been given by Mr. W. M. Johnston, a citizen of Billings and a student of pioneer history, your President General made a brief address.

In addition to the valuable work which is being done by Montana Daughters in the marking of historic sites and patriotic education, they are also establishing a D. A. R. Student Loan Fund.

At the closing session of the Conference, splendid resolutions were adopted re-affirming the belief of Montana Daughters in the Constitution and the Supreme Court of the United States. At the election of officers, Mrs. Verne D. Caldwell was unanimously re-elected Regent, and Mrs. H. R. Wahoske, State Vice Regent.

At the farewell dinner, which all of us enjoyed together, the evening after the close of the Conference, it was announced that Montana was to purchase the right to have her name placed upon the door of the Magazine Room in the Administration Building upon the payment of \$1,000.00. At the open meeting for the public which was held after the dinner in the Commercial Club Auditorium, your President General again expressed the gratification which she and the Organizing Secretary General had in being present at the Montana Conference, and delivered a formal patriotic address.

Remaining over in Billings the eighth and ninth of October to answer mail, we allowed ourselves but one indulgence from our tasks. This took the form of a thirty-five-mile trip to a veritable mountain of rock called Pompey's Pillar. So named by Captain William Clark on his trip through this region in 1806, it is made historic by the fact that he chiselled his name and the date of his visit in the rock.

Upon our arrival in Bismarck, North Dakota, October 10th, we were met by Mrs. Fred Conklin, the Regent of the Minishoshe Chapter, and by the Vice Regent, Mrs. N. O. Ramstad. That evening we were charmingly entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Conklin, after which a reception was given in our honor at the home of Dr. and Mrs. N. O. Ramstad at which time the Daughters and their husbands called to welcome us to Bismarck.

The business sessions of the Conference were held at the Bismarck Country Club. Excellent opening addresses were made by Governor Nestos, Governor of the State, who is a speaker of exceptional ability, and by Judge A.

M. Christianson and Mr. J. Lenard Bell, representing the Sons of the American Revolution.

At an interesting luncheon we were welcomed as the guests of the Mandan Chapter at Mandan, of which Chapter Mrs. Lyman Northrup Cary is Regent. Here we later visited the State Experimental Farm, which is doing so much to develop the natural resources of North Dakota.

Following the afternoon business session, there was a dinner at the Club, at which Mrs. Walker and your President General were presented with beautiful vases made from the native clays of North Dakota. This wonderful resource of the State is being developed in the School of Mines of the State University.

One of the interesting experiences that came to the President General in Bismarck was finding that her host, Mr. Conklin, was the discoverer of two perfectly preserved deer heads, the antlers firmly locked, which hang in her hall at Cooksburg, Mr. Cook having purchased them from the North Dakota display at the Portland Exposition. To complete their history, she was also able to meet the taxidermist who mounted them at Mandan, N. D.

Leaving Bismarck the evening of October 11th, we stopped over in St. Paul en route for Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where we arrived the morning of October 13th. Again a royal welcome awaited us by the State Regent, Mrs. Willis Hemstead Davis, several ex-State Regents and many visiting Daughters. After a luncheon for eighty people we went to the Presbyterian Church for the afternoon session of the meeting. As this was a called meeting of the State Society, the program was chiefly given over to addresses delivered by the guests of the Conference. Mrs. Frederick Eugene Frisbee of Sheldon, Iowa, National Chairman of Conservation and Thrift, delivered an interesting talk upon her subject as did Mrs. Robert H. Munger, State Regent of Iowa, whose remarks were of a more general nature. Brief addresses were then made by the Organizing Secretary General and the President General. That afternoon a reception was given in honor of the President General and the other guests of the Conference at the Elks Club. As a delightful courtesy quite a large delegation came over from Iowa for the occasion. That evening a large dinner was given at the Hotel Carpenter, which was followed by another meeting which was splendidly attended. At this time, the President General made a patriotic address and greetings were extended from several organizations. Dr. Doane Robinson, State Curator of South Dakota, then made an address of such especial interest upon his recent

experience on a two-day trip into the Black Hills with the great sculptor, Getzun Borghlum, that the President General, upon its conclusion, publicly invited Dr. Robinson to repeat it at the 1925 Continental Congress.

The next morning we left at 11:30 for St. Paul where we made connections for our visit at Madison, Wisconsin. In Madison, it was true we only had a stop-over of six hours between trains. However, the time at our disposal was sufficient to afford us a happy visit with Mrs. Ralph Hess, State Regent of Wisconsin, and her husband, Colonel Hess, as well as meeting with several of the Daughters of the Madison Chapter at a luncheon given by Mrs. Hess.

At 2:00 o'clock that afternoon we left for Chicago where we arrived the evening of October 15th.

October 16th was replete with interest and entertaining, since a breakfast, a reception and a dinner followed each other in delightful but quick succession. The breakfast was given by the General Henry Dearborn Chapter, of which Miss Martha L. Parker is Regent. As the witty toastmistress of the occasion, Miss Parker, introduced in succession, the President General, the Vice President General from Michigan, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee; the Registrar General, Mrs. James H. Stansfield; the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William Sherman Walker; State Regent of Michigan, Mrs. L. Victor Seydel; State Regent of Florida, Mrs. Theodore Strawn, and the State Regent of Illinois, Mrs. Charles E. Herrick.

The reception was given in the magnificent ballroom of the Drake Hotel from 3:00 to 5:00, by the Chicago Chapter, of which Mrs. Samuel William Earle is Regent. An imposing line of National and State officers received the 700 who called. At this time the President General had the pleasure and privilege of standing in line also with Mrs. Mary V. E. Cabell, Honorary President, presiding, and Mrs. William Butterworth, Honorary Vice President General from Illinois. Delightful music was a feature of this occasion and the President General felicitated the Chapter upon its strength of numbers and effective organization. The Chicago Chapter is the largest in our organization and is doing a brilliantly successful type of work which is marked by tremendous enthusiasm and worth-while accomplishment.

At seven o'clock that evening Mr. and Mrs. Herrick gave a dinner at the Woman's College Club to fifty-seven regents and officers. A more successful or more perfectly arranged event one could not imagine and many delightful responses were made to the clever introductions given by the hostess.

Taking a late train for Washington, via Pittsburgh, the President General arrived at Headquarters safe and sound, on October 18th, after two months of almost constant traveling, in which nine conferences and eleven States were visited. Arduous as was this western trip because of the long distances traversed and the close connections which it was necessary to make, it was nevertheless thoroughly enjoyable and extremely satisfactory, since a number of the States had never before been included in a President General's itinerary. Unless you had been with her in person, you cannot imagine the gratification which comes to the Chief Executive of such an organization as ours when she is brought face to face with the splendid realization that its members who are thousands of miles away from headquarters are enthusiastically carrying out the ideals of the National Society. It is a marvelous thing to realize, too, that throughout the length and breadth of our land our loyal and splendid Daughters of the American Revolution are holding firmly to the principles of the early fathers in their support of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

All of the President General's National Committees were formed and the list printed in time to be mailed by the 15th of September, to the National Board of Management, National Chairmen of Committees, and Chapter Regents.

During her absence on her western trip, the President General appointed Mrs. John M. Beavers, the State Regent of the District of Columbia, to represent the National Society in its co-operation with the Lafayette-Marne Society in celebrating Lafayette's birthday on September 5th. She also arranged to have a wreath placed at the base of this monument in Lafayette Square in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

On the evening of October 15th, because of absence from the city, she was obliged to decline an invitation from the Ambassador of Spain to attend an illustrated lecture on Spanish Life and Culture given in the Pan American Building by Senor Don Enrique Deschamps.

Tuesday night, October 21st, the President General, accompanied by Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, the Treasurer General, left for Fairmont, West Virginia, where the West Virginia Conference was held, the hostess Chapters being the William Haymond Chapter, Mrs. Ernest Hutton, Regent, and the Colonel Morgan Morgan Chapter, Mrs. Gail Fishback, Regent. At the opening session the next morning, a large delegation was present, every part of the State being represented.

The sessions were presided over by the gracious State Regent, Mrs. Robert J. Reed. The reports of the State officers and the State Chairmen plainly indicated the constructive type of work being done by Daughters of West Virginia. Mrs. W. H. Conaway, State Vice Regent, entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner, in honor of the President General and Mrs. Brosseau, after which we attended an open meeting, where the President General made a formal address. This was followed by a large reception at "Highgate," the magnificent home of Mrs. James Edwin Watson, the sister of our Historian General. At the session, the following morning, the President General talked on the work of the Society, and the Treasurer General, Mrs. Brosseau, Chairman of the committee on the Society's work at Ellis Island, addressed the Conference on that phase of our organization's endeavors. A most interesting luncheon followed the morning session, with Mrs. Reed presiding as the witty and clever toastmistress of the occasion. The afternoon session concluded the business of this very successful conference with the election of officers, Mrs. W. H. Conaway being made State Regent and Mrs. William H. Vaught State Vice Regent. That same afternoon, an interesting drive through picturesque scenery was enjoyed en route to the Country Club. Here we were the honor guests of the hostess chapters at a beautifully appointed tea. This most enjoyable conference was concluded with a dinner at which Mrs. Watson was our gracious hostess.

The President General and the Treasurer General returned to Washington from the West Virginia State Conference on Friday morning, October 24th, where the President General spent two days meeting important business engagements.

Sunday night she again left Washington to attend the Pennsylvania State Conference, which met in Johnstown. The Quemahoning Chapter, of which Mrs. Herman Baumer is Regent, entertained the State Conference. Upon the arrival of the President General at Johnstown, it was a pleasure to be greeted by our Chaplain General, Mrs. Rhett Goode, and the Vice President General from Michigan, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee. The first meeting of the Conference was held in the ballroom of the Fort Stanwix Hotel, most of the delegates arriving in time for the first meeting. After the formal opening, the President General made an address. At the close of the meeting a very brilliant reception was held. There is always the joy of reunion in attending these conferences, and the happy anticipation of pleasure in the opening session, when we listen to greetings from the former National and State Officers. From the

splendid reports given by State Chairmen and Chapter Regents, it was quite evident that Pennsylvania is doing a marvelous work under the brilliant leadership of its State Regent, Mrs. John Brown Heron. On Tuesday evening a delightful dinner was given by Mrs. Herman which afforded every one an opportunity to meet the distinguished guests attending the Conference, and the State Officers, together with the splendid women comprising the Official Board of the hostess Chapter. The interesting sessions continued throughout the entire next day and further reports were given. It is a matter of regret that official business made it necessary for the President General to leave late that Wednesday afternoon, for she realized from years of long association with Pennsylvania Daughters that she was foregoing the pleasure and inspiration which always come from being in attendance upon the conference in her own home State.

She spent four days at her home at Cooksburg and had the pleasure of exercising her rights as a citizen by voting on November 4th. On November 5th, the Regent of the Brookville Chapter gave a large luncheon at Brookville in honor of the President General and at which all officers and former officers of the Chapter were present. This luncheon was followed by a meeting of the Chapter at the home of Mrs. Ada Means Dickey. Needless to say, the President General was happy to have the opportunity to meet with the members of her own home Chapter.

Leaving Cooksburg by way of Pittsburgh, the President General arrived in Atlantic City at 1:00 o'clock on Saturday morning, in order to attend the Annual Autumn meeting of the New Jersey Daughters. There, she was joined by Mrs. Rhett Goode, our Chaplain General. The Conference was the guest of the General Lafayette Chapter, of which Mrs. Thomas E. Scull is Regent. The meetings were held in Haddon Hall and were largely attended by representatives from all parts of the State. The General Lafayette Chapter did its part in making a success of the conference in every way. At noon we visited together at the delicious luncheon given by the Chapter. During the afternoon session, the President General talked informally in regard to the work as outlined for the present year. The music rendered during this conference was an enjoyable feature, most of the selections being compositions of members of the entertaining Chapter.

The conference proved to the President General what she already knew, that New Jersey Daughters are ever active and alert in carrying

on the ideals of our organization. The State Regent, Mrs. Charles Read Banks, is ably and enthusiastically guiding the activities of the State. It was indeed a privilege to be with the splendid Daughters of New Jersey, who are accomplishing a most satisfactory work for our Society.

Returning to Washington the afternoon of November 9th, the President General has since been busily engaged with the accumulated duties of her office.

As you will recollect the Board, at its June meeting, authorized the President General, in consultation with the Chairman on Publicity, to employ a trained newspaper worker to assist the Chairman of Publicity, at a cost not to exceed \$2,000 a year. As things developed the President General and the Chairman of Publicity felt that the Society, because of the leadership it was taking in the successful carrying out of the Defense Test Day plan and other patriotic and educational projects, it was receiving a great deal of publicity of the right kind and therefore, this extra expenditure of money was not deemed necessary. They, therefore, deemed it expedient to employ outside assistance. The Society by this action is saved \$2,000. Great praise and tremendous credit is due the Chairman of Publicity for her unflaging zeal in her most exacting task.

The President General knows that you who have been so faithful and so splendid in your service and co-operation are equally proud with her in the definite accomplishments which our combined efforts have brought to pass in this inauguration of the year's work. With such a beginning, she feels that 1924-25 is to bring to our Society a climax of splendid achievement.

LORA HALNES COOK,
President General.

Miss McDuffee moved: *That the National Board of Management express its appreciation of the splendid report of the President General and the inspiration which she brought to the Daughters of many States by her extended trip.* Motion was seconded by Mrs. Nash and others and carried by a unanimous rising vote.

Several of the State Regents expressed regret that the President General was unable to include their respective State Conferences in her itinerary.

The President General stated that she had appointed a special committee to prepare a resolution paying tribute to the memory of Mrs. Williard T. Block, late Vice President General of the National Society.

The resolution was then presented by Mrs. Herrick, Chairman of the Committee.

Resolutions on the Death of Mrs. Williard T. Block

WHEREAS, We have lost by death our beloved member, Mrs. Williard T. Block, Vice President General, who died September 9th, 1924, after a long and serious illness, endured with great patience and fortitude, and

WHEREAS, She was a loyal friend and an enthusiastic advocate of the principles of our Society, generous to her opponents and unselfish in the giving of her time and of her efforts in the many good causes in which she was interested, and

WHEREAS, She was big of heart and always ready to extend a helping hand; never denouncing but always taking her fellowmen to be as honest and as genuine as herself, and

WHEREAS, Those who have been associated with her knew the value of her counsel and her unwavering devotion to the ideals of the Daughters of the American Revolution; her national number 337 indicates her long period of service, and

WHEREAS, In her work as Chairman of the Block Certificates, of which she was the originator, she gave material assistance in the reduction of the debt on Memorial Continental Hall, and

WHEREAS, Her last act for the advancement of the National Society was her proposed plan, offered at the last Continental Congress, by which an Auditorium could be built and financed by the National Society large enough to hold all the Daughters who might wish to attend the Continental Congress;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we the members of the National Boards of Management in session on this 14th day of November, 1924, record our deep sorrow in the death of Mrs. Anna Scott Block, whose passing is a great loss to our Society, and

Be It Further Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting and that a copy be sent to the family with expressions of our sincere sympathy.

EMILY S. HERON,
CAROLINE E. MCW. HOLT,
ALICE LOUISE McDUFFEE,
MARY O. SCHUYLER,
MABEL H. HERRICK, *Chairman.*

The members of the Board arose and stood with bowed heads while the resolution was adopted, and a brief prayer was offered by the Chaplain General.

The President General stated that she had appointed a special committee to prepare a resolution of thanks and appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Jusserand, for their many cour-

tesies and expressing deep regret over their retirement from the diplomatic circle of our Nation's Capital.

Mrs. Mondell presented the following Resolution for the special committee:

"Recognizing the obligation under which, in common with all the American people, the Daughters of the American Revolution rest, on account of the inestimable assistance rendered by the liberty-loving people of France during the war for American Independence; and considering the continued and successful efforts of His Excellency, Mr. Jules J. Jusserand, during his long and valuable service as Ambassador of the French Republic at Washington, to preserve and promote the good understanding which has since existed between the people of the United States and the people of France; and considering further the courtesy which he and his wife, Madame Jusserand, have unfailingly extended to the Daughters of the American Revolution; the Daughters of the American Revolution desire to make of record their high appreciation of the great service His Excellency has rendered in the preservation and strengthening of those ties which have unbrokenly bound the United States and France in friendship and fraternal goodwill; their appreciation of his and Madame Jusserand's unfailing courtesy to them, and the deep regret the Society feels at their departure from this country;

"Therefore, Be It Resolved, That there be and are hereby conveyed to His Excellency and to Madame Jusserand the thanks of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the many courtesies which their Excellencies have extended to them and the very great regret with which the Society views their near departure from this Capital, removing as it will, true and sympathetic friends, for whose personal welfare the Daughters of the American Revolution offer their best wishes.

IDA H. MONDELL, *Chairman,*
ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,
EMILY S. HERON,
OLIVE C. WHITMAN.

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote, and the Committee was instructed to have the resolution engrossed upon parchment and conveyed to Mr. and Mrs. Jusserand.

Dr. Barrett called attention to the fact that the last official act of former Ambassador Jusserand was to appoint a special representative to be present in his stead at the Yorktown celebration, which was a D. A. R. function.

Mrs. Shumway moved: *That a vote of sympathy together with flowers be sent to our Recording Secretary General from the National*

Board, regretting her absence on account of illness and expressing a hope for her speedy recovery. Seconded by Mrs. Whitman and carried.

Mrs. Herrick moved: *That a letter of regret be sent to the State Regent of Minnesota, Mrs. Coolidge, for her absence on account of the illness of her husband, and to the State Regent of Delaware, Miss Todd, who was unable to be present on account of sudden illness.* Seconded by Mrs. McCall and carried.

Mrs. Hobart moved: *That a vote of sympathy and affection be sent to Mrs. Warren G. Harding.* Seconded by Mrs. Wilson and Dr. Barrett, and carried.

Mrs. Stansfield moved: *That a letter of condolence be sent to Mrs. Henry C. Wallace and to Mrs. Robert J. Johnston.* Seconded by Mrs. Walker and carried.

The report of the Recording Secretary General was then read by the Acting Secretary.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

In the interim since the June Board meeting considerable progress has been made in further co-ordinating the work of the Record room and the Certificate room. This has been made possible by our now having adjoining offices on the second floor. As a result I am able to report quite a saving in time and a consequent reduction in the salary roll by the temporary elimination of one clerk. This saving, during a period of five months, at \$85 a month, totals \$425.

All current matters have been given prompt attention and some extended research has been made in response to inquiries relative to action taken many years ago. The lack of index of the early records is a serious handicap and should have attention. This and the codifying of rulings, which work has been partially suspended during the summer, will make it necessary to fill the vacancy that exists in the Record room, and to have a more experienced person than can be secured for the sum authorized for a second clerk in that department. Since the Chief Clerk has consented to remain only until the end of this administration it seems advisable to authorize a salary sufficient to interest some one with training and ability to qualify as the potential successor of Mrs. Voorhorst.

In the Certificate room a saving has been made in postage alone of approximately \$100 on the 3674 Membership Certificates sent out since the June Board meeting. This amount

would have been far greater but for the fact that we decided it was advisable to register each package of certificates, thus giving us a return receipt for our files. This we have not had heretofore, and we therefore had no means of knowing whether the certificates reached their destination safely. Our correspondence indicates that many have been lost in the mails, but the complaints came in at so late a date it has been impossible to trace them. The cost of duplicates or re-issue has been no small item. By the new plan of sending the certificates to the Chapter Regents this loss and consequent cost are practically eliminated.

The plan has met with many expressions of approval from the Regents and I am sure you will enjoy hearing a few of them:

"I am delighted with this change. It will give the Chapter the individual's complete genealogical data which should be on the card index record of each member, and affords the desired occasion for making the initial meeting of the new member a semi-ceremonial one. I am so pleased over the change I wanted to tell you so."

"Your idea for the presentation of certificates met with instant and favorable endorsement at the Board meeting of our Chapter. We are planning to make such occasion a sort of ceremonial. The wonder is that it has not been done so before! We are delighted with your suggestion."

"The plan meets with my approval. You are to be congratulated upon offering the suggestion. It should receive the endorsement, or approval, of all the Chapters."

"I think your suggestions were most excellent, saving time and money."

"Your suggestion for mailing out certificates is a great improvement on our usual method and it will be an advantage in several ways to our Regents and give us an opportunity for a formal notice with a little ceremony giving some importance to their act. It will please the new members and also the Chapter giving them a welcoming hand."

"I approve most heartily of your recent suggestion in regard to the handling of membership certificates. As you say, the saving in time and money will be worth while, and the formal presentation of certificates can be made a valuable factor in introducing the new member to the work of the Chapter. I will be glad to co-operate with you in this matter."

"Your suggestion to send certificates for new members to the Regent for formal presentation is indeed a welcome one and affords us an opportunity for a social meeting, and will certainly be an incentive to new members to partake of the work."

"The membership certificates reached me in time for our Chapter meeting last week. I tied them with blue and white ribbons—our colors—and made a little ceremony of the presentation."

Many other similar letters have been received, while not more than two or three Chapter Regents have reported adversely; one because of the size of the Chapter and the remoteness of some of the members, and one for the reason that the Chapter programs are so full they cannot spare the time for the presentation ceremonies. This, too, is a large Chapter, in a large city.

Several problems have come up and are still pending relative to re-issue and duplicate certificates, particularly where requests come in to have additional ancestral names added when supplemental papers have been verified at a date subsequent to that which appears upon the original certificate. The existing rulings are very incomplete and I therefore recommend that those which are obsolete and inoperative be declared void, and that the following set of rules, which have been very carefully thought out, be approved as the Official Rulings for the issuance of Membership Certificates:

1. As provided in Article I, Section 5 of the By-Laws: "Each member of the National Society shall be entitled to a Certificate of Membership, duly attested by the President General, the Recording Secretary General and the Registrar General, to which is affixed the seal of the National Society." This shall be designated as Original Membership Certificate.

2. Complete name of member, including family name of father, shall appear on all membership certificates, and signature should so appear on all application blanks.

3. The highest verified service title of ancestor shall be inserted on membership certificate, lower rank of service being omitted, other than for unusually distinctive special service.

4. Names of ancestors whose service record is verified subsequent to date of admittance to membership may not be added to Original Membership Certificate but may, for a fee of \$1 be incorporated in a re-issue.

5. Life members shall receive the regular membership certificate with the words "Life

Member" inserted just above the words "National Number" in the lower left hand corner.

6. Original membership certificates for Chapter members shall be sent in bulk by registered mail to Chapter Regents, except for special reasons making it advisable to send direct to member.

7. When Chapter names are changed, members may send in Original Membership Certificate with a fee of fifty cents and have inserted under the original Chapter name the word "Renamed" followed by new name of Chapter and date change was authorized.

8. Upon transfer from Membership at Large to a Chapter, or from Chapter to Chapter, a member may return her Original Membership Certificate with a fee of fifty cents and have inserted on lower left hand corner the words "Transferred to" followed by name of Chapter and date of transfer.

9. Errors in making out membership certificates, due to oversight or fault on the part of the National Society, shall be corrected without charge if reported within thirty days from date of delivery to member. Errors due to faulty or undecipherable application papers shall be made at the expense of the member, fees being according to amount of work involved, plus postage.

10. Duplicate membership certificate to replace original that has been destroyed or lost may be issued during the administration under which member was admitted, upon receipt of affidavit attesting loss or destruction, together with a fee of \$1 to cover cost of duplicate.

11. Re-issue of membership certificate may be made under subsequent administrations to replace original upon same terms as stipulated for Duplicate Certificates, such re-issue to bear current date, and the signatures of the President General, Recording Secretary General and Registrar General then in office.

12. Non-receipt of original, duplicate or re-issue must be reported within a reasonable period, otherwise a charge of \$1 will be made for replacement.

Respectfully submitted,

*ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,
Recording Secretary General.*

Mrs. Hobart moved: *That the report of the Recording Secretary General with its recommendations be adopted.* Motion was seconded by Mrs. Nash and carried.

Mrs. Fowler moved: *That permission be given to replace membership certificates lost in mails previous to new rulings adopted on this date, when reported through Chapter Regent.* Motion was seconded by Mrs. Beavers, and carried.

The Registrar General then presented her report.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Early in June, the Registrar General accompanied the President General to the meeting of the Harrisburg Chapter. Later in the month, accompanied the President General to a visit to historic Yorktown and was the guest of the Comte De Grasse Chapter. This Chapter is doing a wonderful bit of historic work in having republished the history of Yorktown. They have purchased the first Custom House in America, built in 1715, and expect to restore it and have it for a Chapter House. September 13th, was present at the dedication of a boulder to the memory of Beulah Patterson Brown, pioneer woman of Tioga Co., New York. This boulder was erected by the members of the Beulah Patterson Brown Chapter of Newark Valley, New York.

Was a guest of honor at a Welcome Home luncheon at Owego, N. Y., given by the Chapter members. Guest of State Vice Regent of New York and attended the meeting of Tuscarora Chapter of Binghamton, N. Y. Guest of honor of Carantouan Chapter at luncheon held at The Iron Kettle at Waverly, N. Y. Also attended the State Conferences of Michigan and Indiana.

On October 16th met the President General and Mrs. Walker at Chicago and was personal guest of Mrs. S. W. Earle, Regent Chicago Chapter. Attended the General Henry Dearborn Chapter breakfast, and was an honored guest at the reception given by Chicago Chapter in the afternoon of October 16th, and that evening attended dinner given by Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, State Regent of Illinois. One thousand applications presented to the Board; 495 supplemental papers verified; 1,495 total number of papers verified.

Permits issued for 726 insignias, 399 ancestral bars and 1,056 recognition pins.

Papers returned unverified: 32 originals and 45 supplements. New records verified: 670.

Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs. James H.) INEZ S. STANSFIELD,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Gillentine moved: *A vote of thanks and appreciation for the marvelous report of our Registrar General, Mrs. James H. Stansfield.*

Motion was seconded by Mrs. McCall and carried.

Mrs. Stansfield then moved: *That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the*

ballot for the admission of 1,000 applicants for membership in the N. S. D. A. R.

Motion was seconded and carried and the Acting Secretary cast the ballot. The President General then declared these 1,000 applicants received into membership.

Mrs. Beavers moved: *That the report and recommendation of the Registrar General in reference to new application blanks be accepted by the National Board, subject to the approval of the National Society at the Continental Congress in April.*

Seconded by Mrs. Hobart and carried.

Mrs. Stansfield moved: *That inasmuch as new plates for the printing of application blanks are necessary, that with the minor changes suggested, a pledge of allegiance to the United States be incorporated on page four of these blanks.*

Motion was seconded by Mrs. Herrick and carried.

The report of the Organizing Secretary General was then presented.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It is my sad duty to inform you of the death of the First State Vice Regent of Georgia, Mrs. Paul Trammel of Dalton, which has been reported, and Mrs. A. L. Wilkins of Eastman is presented for confirmation to fill the vacancy.

It gives me pleasure to report that through their respective State Regents, the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Miss Helen E. Williams of Flagstaff, Arizona; Mrs. Lizzie Edwards Russell Ingham of Blackfoot, Idaho; Mrs. Bessie C. Dent King of Baxter Springs, Kansas; Miss Nellie Katherine Perry of Pleasanton, Kansas; Miss Beth Sherwood Scales of Plainwell, Michigan; Mrs. Mabel Wicks Sturges of Neosha, Missouri; Mrs. Mary West Underwood of Plainview, Texas.

The re-appointment of the following Organizing Regents has been requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Maggie Drips Barnard of Elkader, Iowa, and Mrs. Juliet Pettijohn of Dodge City, Kansas.

Authorization of the following Chapters is requested: Lowell, Indiana; New London, Iowa; Salem, Virginia.

The State Regent of Tennessee requests the Organizing Regency of Mrs. Elizabeth Carriger Vaught be changed from Elizabethton to Butler, Tennessee.

The following Chapter names are submitted for approval: Daniel Brooks for Chapter at Loogootee, Indiana; Topsham-Brunswick for Chapter at Topsham, Maine; Summerville for

Chapter at Summerville, Pennsylvania; Old Donation for Chapter at Lynnhaven, Virginia; Martha Atkins Gray for Chapter at Aberdeen, Washington.

The following Chapters are presented for confirmation: Huajatolla at Walsenburg, Colorado; Waukegan at Waukegan, Illinois; Daniel Brooks at Loogootee, Indiana; Topsham-Brunswick at Topsham, Maine; Rebecca Lanier at Okolona, Mississippi; Cedar Cliff at Cedarville, Ohio; Summerville, at Summerville, Pennsylvania.

Permits issued for Regents' and Ex-Regents' bars, 217; permits issued to National Officers, 25; permits issued for Organizing Regents, 16; charters issued, 12; commissions issued to National Officers, 10; commissions issued to State and State Vice Regents, 49; re-election cards

issued to State and State Vice Regents, 16.

Accompanying the President General it has been the great privilege of the organizing Secretary General to attend seven State Conferences in the northwest; Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. William A.) FLORA A. WALKER,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Walker moved: *That the report of the Organizing Secretary General, including the usual confirmations, be approved.*

Motion was seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried.

The report of the Treasurer General was then presented.

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from June 1st, 1924, to October 31st, 1924:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in bank at last report, May 31st, 1924.....	\$24,955.96
RECEIPTS	
Annual dues, \$8074; initiation fees, \$17375; reinstatement fees, \$400; supplemental fees, \$1,393; catalogue of museum, \$.50; certificates, \$17; Constitution posters, \$5; copying lineage, \$3.25; creed cards, \$3.35; D. A. R. Reports, \$17.60; die, \$2; Directory, \$4.51; duplicate papers, \$315.30; exchange, \$1.20; hand books, \$25.25; index to Library books, \$3.01; index to lineage books, \$10; interest, \$749.79; interest, Life Membership Fund, \$47.82; Lineage, \$4,308.46; Magazine — subscriptions, \$6,366.50; advertisements, \$1766.03; single copies, \$111.70; post cards, \$5.50; proceedings, \$33.81; Remembrance books, \$.20; ribbon, \$8.08; sale of waste paper, \$4.25; slot machine, \$6.65; telephone, \$64.38; Auditorium Events, \$938.25; books for Library, \$41.55	
Total Receipts	42,102.94
Outstanding checks prior to April 1st, 1923, cancelled.....	128.00
	<hr/>
	\$67,276.90

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, \$324; initiation fees, \$245; supplemental fees, \$24	\$ 593.00
	658.38
President General: clerical service, \$597.26; postage, \$61.12.....	
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$1958.75; engrossing, \$58.75; cards, envelopes, books and erasers, \$130.42; postage, \$15; expressage, \$.52	2,163.44
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$840; notification cards, \$150; file and fasteners, \$4.40; lists, \$10; telegrams, \$5.91.....	1,010.31
Certificates: clerical service, \$869.34; certificates, \$360; engrossing, \$645.70; postage, \$200; binders, envelopes, date, stamps and tape, \$14.20	2,089.24
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$757.50; postage, \$105; telegram, \$1; paper and envelopes, \$22.21.....	885.71

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

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Registrar General: clerical service, \$9812.30; binding books, \$246; cards, \$135.79; postage, \$5; typewriter repairs, \$12.50.....	10,211.68
Treasurer General: clerical service, \$6865; books and ledger binders, \$54.70	6,919.70
Historian General: clerical service, \$2132.50; cards, \$6.82; typewriter repairs, \$1.25	2,140.57
Reporter General: clerical service, \$15.27; report blanks and envelopes, \$122.25.....	137.52
Librarian General: clerical service, \$1,600.29; accessions, \$298.98; binding volumes, \$256.85; cards, binders and folders, \$12.18; postage, \$3; expressage, \$2	2,182.30
Curator General: clerical service, \$500; postage, \$5; frames, \$12.25; chair pad, \$1.75.....	519.00
General Office: Executive Manager's salary, \$833.30; clerical service, \$773.75; stamped envelopes and postage, \$26.50; typewriter repairs, \$1.20; expressage, \$1.73; Committee lists, \$312.79; wreaths, \$20; supplies, \$223.66.....	2,192.93
Committees: Americanization—reprint of reports, \$16; Better Films—postage, \$12.50; telegram, \$0.91; circulars and stationery, \$5.35; Buildings and Grounds—clerical service, \$25; postage, \$2.50; Conservation and Thrift—reprint of reports, \$5.25; D. A. R. Students' Loan—postage, \$10; Defense Test—postage, \$25; Ellis Island—reprint of report, \$9; postage, \$5; Finance—clerical service, \$50; Historical and Literary Reciprocity—paper, \$5; postage, \$5; pad, \$1.75; lists, \$279.75; Immigrants' Manual—reprint of report, \$18; Liquidation and Endowment—engrossing, \$8.50; Patriotic Education—reprint of report, \$22; folders, \$27.25; Philippine Scholarship—reprint of reports, \$7.50; postage, \$10; Pilgrim Memorial Fountain—postage, \$2; Preservation of Historic Spots—circulars and envelopes, \$40.50; postage, \$6.35; Publicity—clerical service, \$29.58; circulars and folders, \$71.72; postage, \$6; Real Daughters—postage, \$10.....	717.41
Expense of Buildings: Employees pay roll, \$4,667.25; electric current and gas, \$241.60; ice, towel service and water rent, \$211.35; 271 tons coal, \$3,658.50; overalls and cleaning uniforms, \$24; drayage, \$10; seeds and hedge, \$247.50; repairs to chair, fan and mower, \$11.75; repairs to driveway, \$75; repairs to roof, \$242; supplies, \$143.91	9,532.86
Printing Machine expense: printer, \$450; supplies, \$75.15.....	525.15
Magazine: Committee Chairman, clerical service, \$206; traveling expense, \$42.98; postage, \$15.29; telegrams, \$1.59; stationery, \$29.48; supplies, \$1.37; rent of typewriter, \$4; Subscription Department—clerical service, \$625; postage, \$46; paper, \$7.60; telegrams, \$1.97; Editor—salary, \$1,000; articles, \$577; postage, \$20; telegrams, \$3.86; stationery and folders, \$8.40; Genealogical Editor—salary, \$250; Printing and mailing June-October issues, \$8,937.50; Cuts, \$437.78; postage, \$200; expressage, \$38.51; Commissions to Agents, \$20.07; Subscriptions refunded, \$2; Old Magazines, \$1.....	12,567.40
Auditing Accounts.....	300.00
Auditorium Events: labor, \$347.25; lights, \$82; refunds, \$551.70.....	980.95
Duplicate paper fees refunded.....	2.00
Furniture and Fixtures: 1 typewriter.....	56.50
Lineage: 1,000 copies Vols. No. 71 and 72, \$3,204; old volumes, \$63; postage, \$115.....	3,382.00
Proceedings: 2,250 copies, \$2659; postage, \$256.66.....	2,915.65
Ribbon	14.00
Spoons—Real Daughters.....	9.45
State Regents' postage.....	193.85
Stationery	679.57

Telephone.....	445.23
Thirty-third Congress—programs.....	775.20
Outstanding check redeemed.....	2.00

Total Disbursements.....	\$64,803.01
Balance	\$2,473.89

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in bank at last report, May 31st, 1924.....	\$8,259.27
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RECEIPTS

Charter fees.....	\$90.00
Administration Building contributions.....	526.75
Continental Hall contributions.....	645.25
Liquidation and Endowment Fund.....	211.15
Commissions: Insignia	\$564.00
Medals	135.00
Recognition pins.....	237.30
Sales at Congress.....	4.50
	940.80
Sale of Illinois name plate.....	10.00

Total Receipts.....	2,423.95
Notes Payable, 5 per cent.....	20,000.00

	\$30,683.22

DISBURSEMENTS

Notes Payable, 6 per cent.....	\$20,000.00
Interest—Notes payable.....	5,946.68
Administration Building Furnishings.....	673.54
Continental Hall Furnishings:	
California	\$123.80
Illinois	3.50
Iowa	225.00
Missouri	131.50
Texas	50.00
Wisconsin	6.45
Library	75.00
	615.25
Continental Hall contributions refunded:	
Illinois	10.00
West Virginia.....	95.98
	105.98
Liquidation and Endowment contribution refunded.....	1.00

Total Disbursements.....	\$27,342.45
Balance	3,340.77
Petty Cash Fund	_____
	\$500.00

SPECIAL FUNDS

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Balance, May 31st, 1924	\$ 247.83
Receipts	200.00
Balance	\$ 447.83

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IMMIGRANTS' MANUAL

Balance, May 31st, 1924	30,367.74
Contributions	1,842.86
Sale of single copies	104.17
	<hr/>
	32,314.77
Disbursements:	
English, Greek, Italian and Swedish editions.....\$ 24,631.60	
Postage, \$210; expressage, \$607.72; supplies, \$48..... 865.72	25,497.41
	<hr/>
Balance	6,817.36

LIBERTY LOAN

Balance, May 31st, 1924	12,841.79
Interest	1,310.06
	<hr/>
	14,151.85
Disbursements—Real Daughters' pensions	1,700.00
	<hr/>
Balance	12,451.85

PILGRIM MÉMORIAL FOUNTAIN

Balance, May 31st, 1924	25,000.00
Disbursements—Architect's fees, etc	1,793.72
Balance	23,206.28

AMERICANIZATION

Receipts	5,935.95
Disbursements	5,935.95
	<hr/>

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Balance, May 31st, 1924	3,297.38
Receipts	15,131.44
	<hr/>
Disbursements	18,428.82
	<hr/>
Balance	14,921.34
	<hr/>
	3,507.48

ELLIS ISLAND

Balance, May 31st, 1924	3,342.81
Receipts	839.49
	<hr/>
Disbursements	4,182.30
	<hr/>
Balance	1,635.75
	<hr/>
	2,546.55

PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance, May 31st, 1924	3,843.44
Receipts and Interest	215.72
	<hr/>
Disbursement—Damiana Dolerico	4,059.16
	<hr/>
Balance	500.00
	<hr/>
	3,550.16

GRAVE MARKERS AND PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Receipts	1,989.51
Disbursements	1,783.71
Balance	205.80

PRIZES—COL. WALTER SCOTT GIFT

Balance, May 31st, 1924	1,200.00
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MARKERS—NATIONAL OLD TRAILS ROAD

Balance, May 31st, 1924	4,895.80
Receipts	102.07
Balance	4,997.87

TILLOLOY

Balance, May 31st, 1924	319.60
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RELIEF SERVICE

Receipts	158.15
Disbursements	158.15
====	=====

STUDENTS' LOAN

Receipts	115.00
Disbursements	115.00
====	=====

LIBRARY FUND—UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN, BELGIUM

Balance, May 31st, 1924	56.15
Total Special Funds	\$59,315.93
====	=====

RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 5-31-24	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 10-31-24
Current	\$24,955.96	\$42,320.94	\$64,803.01	\$ 2,473.80
Permanent	8,259.27	22,423.95	27,342.45	3,340.77
Petty Cash	500.00			500.00
Life Membership	247.83	200.00		447.83
Immigrants' Manual	30,367.74	1,947.03	25,497.41	6,817.36
Liberty Loan	12,841.79	1,310.06	1,700.00	12,451.85
Pilgrim Mem. Fountain	25,000.00		1,793.72	23,206.28
Americanization		5,935.95	5,935.95	
Patriotic Education	3,297.38	15,131.44	14,921.34	3,507.48
Ellis Island	3,342.81	839.49	1,635.75	2,546.55
Philippine Scholarship	3,843.44	215.72	500.00	3,559.16
Preservation Hist. Spots		1,989.51	1,783.71	205.80
Prizes	1,200.00			1,200.00
Markers—Nat. Old Trails Road	4,895.80	102.07		4,997.87
Tilloloy	319.60			319.60
Relief Service		158.15	158.15	
Students' Loan		115.00	115.00	
Library—Univ. of Louvain, Bel	56.15			56.15
Totals	\$119,127.77	\$92,689.31	\$146,186.49	\$65,630.59

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	\$ 65,130.59
Petty Cash—Treasurer General's Office	500.00
====	=====

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds	\$100,000.00
Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds	2,314.84
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds	10,000.00
Life Membership Fund—Liberty Bonds	2,250.00
Tilloloy Fund—Liberty Bonds	4,900.00
	<u><u>\$119,464.84</u></u>

INDEBTEDNESS

National Metropolitan Bank—By order of the 29th and 31st Congresses:

Real Estate Notes	\$100,000.00
Demand Notes	100,000.00

Respectfully

(MRS. ALFRED) GRACE H. BROSSEAU,
Treasurer General.

The Treasurer General supplemented her financial report by the announcement of deceased members since last Board meeting, numbering 225; resigned, 132; applicants for reinstatement, 43, and moved: *That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 43 former members, they having complied with the requirements of the Constitution.*

Motion was seconded by Mrs. Shumway and carried. Ballot was cast by the Acting Secretary and the President General declared these members reinstated in good standing.

The report of the Finance Committee was then presented, followed by the report of the Auditing Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

(Read by the Acting Secretary.)

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since June 1st vouchers have been approved to the amount of \$145,091.49, which include \$20,857.29 sent in as contributions for Patriotic Education and Americanization work and \$1,783.71 for the Preservation of Historic Spots. Real estate notes of \$20,000.00 have been cancelled, while the interest paid on notes amounted to \$5,946.68.

Following are the largest expenditures:

Clerical Service	\$27,671.28
Magazine	12,567.40
Employees of the Hall	5,464.50
Support of Real Daughters	1,700.00
Postage	1,279.73
Printing the Manuals in Swedish, Greek, Italian and English languages	24,631.69

Printing 71st and 72d volumes of Lineage	3,204.00
Printing Proceedings of the 33d Congress	2,659.00
Professional services in connection with the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain	1,793.72
Coal	3,658.50
Miscellaneous as itemized in the report of the Treasurer General..	11,873.99

Respectfully submitted,
ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,
Chairman.

Report of the Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The reports of the American Auditing Company for June, July, August, September and October have been compared with the reports of the Treasurer General for the same months and found to agree.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. GEORGE) MARY M. DE BOLT,
Chairman.

Mrs. De Bolt moved: *The adoption of report of Auditing Committee carrying with it adoption of report of Finance Committee and of Treasurer General.*

Motion was seconded by Mrs. Walker and carried.

The report of the Historian General was then presented.

Report of Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The office of the Historian General reports routine work on Lineage Books as follows:

Volume 73 on sale. June report showed Volume 70 on sale. Postal cards announcing

this fact have been mailed from the Business Office to all chapters. Volume 74 ready for delivery, Volumes 75 and 76 at printers, Volume 77 copied and compared, and Volume 78 in hands of clerks for copying. The Business Office reports sales for September, 1923, \$408.35; for September, 1924, \$950.90; for October, 1923, \$612.45; for October, 1924, \$1,535.11. More than doubled. The next three months should show a greater gain.

As Chairman of the Committee on Historical Research and Preservation of Records, your Historian General sent out a letter, September 15th, to all State Historians and State Regents, defining duties of both State and Chapter Historians and giving suggestions for chapter work along lines defined as committee work, embracing a systematic study of State and local history of Revolutionary period, also laying stress upon outline of study given in the Magazine.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. GEORGE) MARY M. DE BOLT,
Historian General.

Mrs. Gillentine moved a rising vote of thanks for the splendid report of our Historian General.

Motion was seconded and carried by a unanimous rising vote.

The report of the Librarian General was then presented.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

During the summer a page devoted to book reviews written by Mrs. Colquitt has been made a feature of the Magazine. This was done with the approval of the President General, but only on trial. With the approval of the Board, I would like to continue this department, as I believe it will create added interest in the Magazine as well as benefit the library. The books reviewed are new books given by the publishers, so add greatly to our library. Although reviews have been given in the Magazine in years past, this is the first time they will appear, if the plan is approved, as regular paid contributions; two reviews each month will make the yearly outlay for this department \$72.00. The Historical Department, I understand, has had a page in the Magazine for some time, for which an allowance of \$75.00 is made. The first book reviewed by Mrs. Colquitt was the "Records of the Great War," and this brought in an order, I believe the largest order ever received, for two hundred copies of the Magazine in which it appeared, the August, 1924, number. If this plan is approved, the

list of books to be reviewed will be carefully looked over and only biographies, histories, and genealogies considered. To review them requires one trained in these lines of research as is Mrs. Colquitt. Any suggestions regarding the future of this department will be welcomed.

Miss Tolson is being trained in the more technical part of the library work to assist Miss Griggs in that branch as well as in the care of the books.

In June Miss Griggs visited in other cities a number of libraries. As a result of her observation we are adopting a system of notation, placing the book numbers on cards and on the books, believing by this method to assist both visitors and the library staff, and, judging from her report of the methods used in other libraries and from my own observation, I should say the Daughters of the American Revolution Library, thanks to Miss Griggs, is running very well.

The accessions to the library since the meeting of June 18th are as follows:

ALABAMA

Things That Are Mine. S. M. Frazier. 1922. From Miss Carrie M. Knox.

CALIFORNIA

Stories of Stanislaus. S. P. Elias. From Major Hugh Moss Chapter.
History of San Bernardino Valley, 1810-1851. J. Caballeria. From San Bernardino Chapter.

COLORADO

The Undeveloped West or Five Years in the Territories. J. H. Beadle. 1873. From Mrs. Sarah A. Dixon.
The Colorado Pioneers. A. P. Hill. 1884. From Miss Lucy E. Greene.

CONNECTICUT

The Life and Times of Robert Seeley. R. H. Seeley. From Mrs. Mary S. La Monte.
History of Fairfield County, Conn. D. H. Hurd. 1881. From Mrs. George C. Brown.
The Great Indian War of 1675-1676. S. G. Drake. 1851. From Mrs. John W. Boylston.
Epitaphs of the First Cemetery in Norwalk, Conn., 1704/5 to 1892. D. H. Van Hoosier. 1895. From Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter.
Historical Miscellanies. 1878. From Mrs. O. St. J. Alexander.

DELAWARE

Original Settlements on the Delaware. B. Ferris. 1846. From the Delaware "Daughters."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Stars and Stripes from Washington to Wilson. C. W. Stewart. 1914. From Dolly Madison Chapter.
The Railbacks, Adams, Briggs Families. From Mrs. May Irene Barrass through Emily Nelson Chapter.
The following 3 volumes from Miss Cordelia Jackson through President Monroe Chapter:
Record of the Jackson Family. H. Jackson. 1878.
Annals of Sandy Spring, Md. 1884.
Autobiography of Benjamin Hallowell.

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ILLINOIS

28th Annual State Conference Illinois D. A. R.
1924. From Illinois "Daughters."
The High Road to Honor. 1924. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Julia Scott Vrooman.

INDIANA

History of Uniontown, Pa. J. Hadden. 1918.
From Mrs. Kate S. Rabb.
History of Jay County, Ind. M. T. Jay. 2 vols.
1922. From Mississinewa Chapter.
History of Fayette County, Ind. J. L. Heinemann.
1917. From Tippecanoe River Chapter.
Howard County in the World War. C. V. Haworth.
1920. From Mrs. George W. Ross.
Counties of La Grange and Noble, Ind. 1882.
From Nathaniel Prentis Chapter.
Historical Atlas of Johnson County, Ind. 1881.
From Miss Ellen Mathews.
Town of Remington and Vicinity, Jasper County, Ind. 1894. From Pottawatomie Chapter.

IOWA

25th Annual Conference, Iowa D. A. R. 1924.
From Iowa "Daughters."

LOUISIANA

Valley of the Mississippi. J. W. Monette. 2 vols.
1846. From Mrs. Edward M. Harnett.

MARYLAND

The following 2 volumes compiled and presented by Mrs. Charles W. Lord through Carter Braxton Chapter:

A Symphony in Dreamland. 1899.
A Visions Quest. 1899.
Byron's Poetical Works. 4 vols. 1821. From Mrs. W. F. Steck. For Maryland Room.
The Thomas Book. L. B. Thomas. From the Maryland "Daughters."

MASSACHUSETTS

The Town of Lincoln, Mass., 1754-1904. 1905.
From Miss Lizzie E. Dean.
History of Boxford, Mass. S. Perley. 1880. From Betsy Ross Chapter.

Woburn Vital Records. 4 vols. From Massachusetts "Daughters."

History of Swansea, Mass., 1667-1917. O. O. Wright. 1917. From Attleboro Chapter.

MICHIGAN

Origins in Williamstown. A. L. Perry. 1896.
From Miss Julia S. Wood.

The following 5 volumes from Mrs. Sarah B. Reed through Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter:

Biographical Album of Jackson County, Mich. 1890.

The Great West and Her Commercial Metropolis. R. Edwards & M. Hopewell.

Historical Collections of the Great West. H. Howe.
The following 2 for Michigan Room:

Farm Ballads. W. Carleton. 1873.

The Poetical Works of Mrs. Hemans. Vol. 2. 1837.

Cemetery Records of Oakland County, Mich. 1924.
Compiled and presented by General Richardson Chapter.

East and West. D. S. Giles. 1857. From Miss Mary Putnam through Ypsilanti Chapter. For Michigan Room.

MISSOURI

Program Missouri Centennial Exposition and State Fair, 1821-1921. From Sarah Barton Murphy Chapter.
Along the Old Trail. Vol. 1. T. C. Rainey. 1914.

From Roger Nelson Chapter.

History of Howard and Cooper Counties, Mo. 1883. From Howard County Chapter.

The following 5 volumes from Cornelia Green Chapter:

History of St. Louis City and County. J. T. Scharf. 2 vols. 1883.
Western Annals. J. M. Peck. 1850.
Annals of St. Louis in its Early Days. F. L. Billon. 1886.
Annals of St. Louis in its Territorial Days. F. L. Billon. 1888.

NEW MEXICO

The Land of Poco Tiempo. C. F. Lummis. 1923.
From Roswell Chapter.

NEW YORK

The following 2 volumes from Miss Ida C. Le Roy:
Report on History Text-Books Used in Public Schools of New York City. 1922.
Plattsburg Centennial Celebration. 1914.
Dictionary of United States Congress, with Biographical Sketches of Members. C. Lanman. 1859.
From Mrs. Katharine B. Whitmore.
D. A. R. Year Book of New York State, 1923-1924.
From New York "Daughters."
History of Ulster County, N. Y. N. B. Sylvester.
1880. From Mrs. Alton B. Parker through New York City Chapter.

OHIO

History of Seneca County, Ohio. W. Lang. 1880.
From Dolly Todd Madison Chapter.
The Ciley Genealogy. J. P. Ciley. From Mrs. L. M. Shuler.
The Republican Court. R. W. Griswold. 1855.
From Mrs. Louise B. Chisholm.

PENNSYLVANIA

History of Lycoming County, Pa. J. F. Meginnes. 1892. From Lycoming Chapter.
Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania. J. W. Jordan. 3 vols. 1911. From Pennsylvania "Daughters."
Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania. 3 vols. 1838. From Miss Anna T. Cash through Tioga Point Chapter.
Genealogical and Personal History of Fayette County, Pa. J. W. Jordan & J. Hadden. 3 vols. 1912. From Miss Anna K. Smith through Col. Andrew Lynn Chapter.

RHODE ISLAND

The following 4 volumes from Rhode Island "Daughters":
History of Newport County. R. I. R. M. Bayles. 1888.

Collections of Rhode Island Historical Society. Vols. 7 and 10.

Vital Records of Rhode Island. Vol. 8.
The Gardiners of Narragansett. Robinson & Goodwin. 1919. From General Nathaniel Greene Chapter.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The following 7 volumes from Miss Zena Payne, State Librarian:

Journal of the General Assembly of South Carolina. March-April, 1776. September-October, 1776. A. S. Salley, Jr. 1906 and 1909. 2 vols.

Charleston, The Place and The People. St. J. Ravenel. 1922.

Collections of Historical Society of South Carolina. 2 vols. 1857.

Historical Collections of South Carolina. B. R. Carroll. 2 vols. 1836.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Baptist History of South Dakota. T. M. Shafelt. 1899. From Paha Wakan Chapter.

TENNESSEE

The following 26 volumes from Judge David Campbel Chapter:

King's Mountain and Its Heroes. L. C. Draper. 1881.
Battles of the Army of Tennessee. B. L. Ridley. 1906.
Brief Narrative of the 4th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. G. B. Guild. 1913.
The 13th Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry. S. W. Scott & S. P. Angel. 1903.
Old Times in Tennessee. J. C. Guild. 1878.
Life of James Carterright Warner. J. B. Killebrew. 1897.
Memoir of Hugh Lawson White. N. N. Scott. 1856.
History of Tennessee. 1886, 1887.
History of Davidson County, Tenn. (2 copies.)
Colonial Families of America. G. N. McKenzie. 1907.
History of Nashville, Tenn. 1890.
Notable Men of Tennessee. J. Allison. 2 vols. 1905.
Notable Men of Tennessee From 1833 to 1875. O. P. Temple. 1912.
Early History of Nashville. L. P. Elliott.
History of DeKalb County, Tenn. W. T. Hale. 1915.
History of Hickman County, Tenn. W. J. D. & D. L. Spence. 1900.
Constitutional History of Tennessee. J. W. Caldwell. 1907.
Dropped Stitches in Tennessee History. J. Allison. 1897.
Old Times in West Tennessee. 1873.
Old Days in Nashville, Tenn. J. H. Thomas. 1897.
History of Fentress County, Tenn. A. R. Hogue. 1920.
The Wild Rose of Cherokee. E. S. King.
Tennessee and Tennesseans. B. M. Oldham. 1903.
Reminiscences of Early Settlers of McNairy County, Tenn. M. J. Wright. 1882.
Cantrell-Cantrell Genealogy. S. C. Christie. 1908.
 From Mrs. John H. Cantrell.

TEXAS

History and Geography of Texas. Z. T. Fulmore. 1915. From Mrs. Sterling Fulmore.

VERMONT

The following 2 volumes from Ethan Allen Chapter: *Genealogical Notes Concerning Mary Butler and Her Descendants.* J. D. Butler. 1888.
Samuel Appleton of Ipswich, Mass. I. A. Jewett. 1850.

WASHINGTON

The following 2 volumes from Mrs. Chrissie S. Brewer:
History of the Alison or Allison Family in Europe and America. L. A. Morrison. 1893.
Life of Sitting Bull and History of the Indian War. W. F. Johnson. 1891.
 The following 3 volumes from Mrs. H. W. Patton: *50th Anniversary of Founding of New England Church, Chicago,* 1853-1903.
The Early American Spirit. R. S. Storrs.
The Puritan Spirit. R. S. Storrs. 1890.

WEST VIRGINIA

Historic Shepherdstown. D. Dandridge. 1910.
 From Miss Louella Burhans.
Tales of Lonely Trails. Z. Grey. 1922. From Miss Rachel Snyder.
Stories and Verses of West Virginia. 1923. Compiled and presented by Miss Ella May Turner.

WISCONSIN

Year Book, 1924-1925. D. A. R. of Wisconsin. From Wisconsin State Board.

OTHER SOURCES

Wilmington Records of Births, Marriages and Deaths from 1730 to 1898.
The Schenectady Patent. J. Pearson. 1883.

Schoharie County and Border Wars of New York. J. R. Sims. 1845.
History and Descendants of John and Sarah Reynolds. M. H. Reynolds. 1924.
Rome and Floyd County, Ga. G. M. Battey. 1922. From Miss Betty M. Cameron.
Genealogies of the Irish Settlement in Northampton County, Pa. J. C. Clyde. 1879.
Social History of Flatbush. G. L. Vanderbilt. 1899.
Tombstone Inscriptions from Dutch Church, Fishkill Village, N. Y. E. W. Van Voorhis.
Rose Neighborhood Sketches, Wayne County, N. Y. A. S. Roe. 1893.
Connecticut Register and Manual. 1924. From Connecticut State Library.
29th Annual Report of the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society. 1924.
Michigan Society, S. A. R. Year Book, 1919-1923. From Michigan S. A. R.
Revolutionary Records of Maryland. Part 1. G. M. Brumbaugh & M. R. Hodges. From Dr. G. M. Brumbaugh.
Anchored Yesterdays. E. D. Barrow & L. P. Bell. 1923. From Mrs. Neyle Colquitt.
Year Book, 1924, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. From the Society.
Membership and Vital Records of the Second Congregational Church of Attleboro, Mass. 1924.
Calendar of Wills of New Jersey. Vol. 3. 1924. From New Jersey State Library.
The Town of Sullivan, N. H., 1777-1917. J. L. Seward. 2 vols.
Johnson Genealogy. C. N. Sinnott. 1907.
Sinnott Genealogy. C. N. Sinnott. 1910.
Perry Family in Maine. C. N. Sinnatt. 1911.
The Cray Genealogy. C. N. Sinnott.
Richard Pinkham of Old Dover, N. H., and His Descendants. C. N. Sinnott. 1908.
*Owr Thompson Family in Maine, N. H., and the Waterford, C. N. Sinnott. 1907.
Walter Merriman of Harpswell, Maine, and His Descendants. C. N. Sinnott. 1905.
Inscriptions: Brynwynck Graveyard, Ulster County, N. Y. L. J. Roney.
The History and Genealogy of the Tyson and Fitzwater Families. 1922. Compiled and presented by Mr. Samuel T. Tyson.
 The following 3 volumes from Illinois State Historical Society:
Transactions of Illinois State Historical Society. 1923.
Trade and Politics, 1767-1769. C. W. Alvord & C. E. Carter.
Illinois in the World War. M. E. Jenison. Vol. 5. 1923.
 The following 4 volumes received for review:
Nationalism and Religion in America, 1774-1789. E. F. Humphrey.
The American Government. F. J. Haskin.
Intimate Character Sketches of Abraham Lincoln. H. B. Rankin.
Colonial Women of Affairs. E. A. Dexter. 1924.
Indiana Historical Collections. Vol. 3. 1924. From Indiana Historical Commission.
Record Book of Society of Mayflower Descendants in State of Ohio. From the Society.
Lineage Book, National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America. Vols. 13 and 14.
Historical Collections of Harrison County, Ohio. C. A. Hanna. 1900.
The Williams History. M. F. Williams. 1921.
Stewart Clan Magazine. 2 vols.
Moulton Annals. H. W. Moulton. 1906.
Memorial of the Rawson Family. S. S. Rawson. 1849.
Genealogical Notes on the Smock Family. J. C. Smock. 1922.
Record of the Descendants of Timothy Rockwood. E. L. Rockwood.
The Yale Family. E. Yale. 1850.
James Mott of Dutchess County, N. Y., and His Descendants. E. D. Harris.
Genealogy of the Pelton Family. J. M. Pelton. 1892.
Life of Anthony Wayne. J. Sparks. 1849. From*

Mr. C. G. Rives, through the President General,
Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

PAMPHLETS

CONNECTICUT

The following two pamphlets from Connecticut "Daughters":

Annual Report of State and Chapter Work of Connecticut D. A. R. E. V. M. Bissell.
Year Book, Connecticut D. A. R. 1924-1925.

Aborn Genealogy. E. A. Aborn. From Mrs. Walter H. Skinner.

Socialist Propaganda in the United States. 1924. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Elizabeth C. B. Buel.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

District of Columbia Society, Daughters of American Colonists. 1924-1925. From Mrs. A. Y. Casanova.

INDIANA

The following five pamphlets from Miss Carolyn E. Ford:

Society of Mayflower Descendants in State of Indiana.

Since the Beginning: A retrospect. J. A. Woodburn. 1924.

Archaeological Survey of Lawrence County. E. Y. Guernsey. 1924.

Archaeological and Historical Survey of Washington County. 1924.

Historical Markers in Indiana. 1924.

24th Annual Conference, Indiana D. A. R. From Mrs. Henry B. Wilson.

Old Bailey Homestead. J. O. Bowers. 1922. From Pottawatomie Chapter.

Pageant of Hendricks County. 1824-1924. From Wa-pe-ke-way Chapter.

KENTUCKY

An Octogenarian's Recollections of "Old Covington." E. C. Meehan. From Mrs. Eleanor C. Meehan.

MICHIGAN

The following two pamphlets from Mrs. Charles F. Barthick:

Year Book—Children, Sons and Daughters of the Republic. 1924.

Year Book, Children and Sons of the Republic.

The Thomas Family. E. M. Thomas. 1913. From Owosso Chapter.

MISSOURI

A Short History of Callaway County, Mo. O. Bell. From Mrs. T. A. Boulware.

NEW JERSEY

Year Book 1914-1925, D. A. R. of New Jersey. From New Jersey "Daughters."

NEW YORK

The following six pamphlets from Miss Ida C. LeRoy:

Fort Johnson and Guy Park. C. F. McClumphay. 1923.

Guide to Fort Chamblay, Quebec.

Silver Anniversary of Mahwahswasigh Chapter.

The Raid on Young's Corners, 1780. R. P. Bolton. 1923.

Battle of Fort Washington. W. M. Geer. 1914.

Washington's Headquarters, White Plains, N. Y. E. H. Coles.

PENNSYLVANIA

A Short Sketch of Donegal Church. F. G. Bossert. 1921. From Mrs. Charles M. Steinmetz.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Memorial Pamphlet. 1924. From Mrs. E. P. Davis.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Proceedings and Program of the 10th Annual State Conference, South Dakota D. A. R. From Mrs. C. M. Cannon.

TENNESSEE

Overton County. A. V. Goodpasture. 1877. From Judge David Campbell Chapter.

VERMONT

25th Annual Conference of the Vermont D. A. R. 1924. From Vermont "Daughters."

VIRGINIA

Thomas Jefferson. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Joel M. Cochran.

The Episcopal Church on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, 1608-1924. F. L. Taylor. 1924. From Mrs. R. D. L. Fletcher.

WASHINGTON

The Brewer Family. From Mrs. Chrissie S. Brewer.

OTHER SOURCES

Barnstable Town Records. 1912.

Sandwich, Bourne Colony, and Town Records. 1912.

Stephen Hopkins. 1913.

The Soldiers of 1812 from Franklin County, Ohio. From Franklin County Pioneer Association.

The following three pamphlets from Connecticut State Library:

Connecticut Record Commissioners Report. 1922.

Biennial Report of Examiner of Public Records.

Summary of Connecticut State Library's Activities.

Year Book Michigan Society, S. A. R. 1917-1918.

From Mr. Raymond E. Van Syckle.

To Man! An Appreciation. Compiled and presented by Mr. Walter R. Rennecke.

The Will of Washington. From Washington Loan and Trust.

Huguenot Society, Founders of Manakin, Va., Year Book No. 1. From the Society.

CHARTS

The following two charts from Mr. John L. Shawver:

The Shawver Family Tree.

Kirkpatrick Family Tree.

Seven Generations of the Ancestry of Capt. Abram Piatt Andrew. Compiled and presented by Mr. Charles F. Cochran.

BOOKPLATES

Bookplate of Ella Thomas Loring. From Mrs. Charles O. Loring.

John Chester, Bookplate. From Miss Gertrude M. Hawley.

Edmund Jayne Gates, Bookplate. From Mrs. James H. Stansfield.

MANUSCRIPTS

INDIANA

Sketches of the Blasdel Family. From Miss Nellie A. Ebanks.

MICHIGAN

History of Owosso. Compiled and presented by Miss Adele Ball through Owosso Chapter.

MISSOURI

Historical Sketch of Potosi. L. S. Mance. From Elizabeth Poe Chapter.

OHIO

The following three manuscripts from Mrs. R. P. Haynes:

Social Life of Ohio Pioneers. M. P. Blair.

Story of The American Flag. N. Huston.
Women of Affairs in Colonial Days. M. Mac-
 Pherson.

PENNSYLVANIA

The following four manuscripts from Miss Flora M. Jones, compiler:
Scheetz-Shutz Data.
Data on Rev. Malachi Jones.
Data on Peter Wentz.
Copies of Commissions.

PERIODICALS

Americana	July.
C. A. R. Magazine	June, Sept.
Colorado Magazine	July.
County Court Note-Book	May, July, Sept.
D. A. R. Magazine	July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov.
Essex Institute Historical Collections	July, Oct.
Genealogy	July, Oct.
Indiana History Bulletin	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
Indiana Magazine of History	Mar., June, Sept.
Iowa Journal of History & Politics	July.
Illinois State Historical Society Journal	Apr., July.
Kentucky State Historical Society Bulletin	Sept.
Louisiana Historical Quarterly	July.
Maryland Historical Magazine	June, Sept.
Mayflower Descendant	Jan., April.
Michigan History Magazine	Apr., July, Oct.
Missouri Historical Review	July.
National Genealogical Society Quarterly	Sept., Dec., Mar., June.
New England Historical & Genealogical Register	Apr., July, Oct.
New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings	July.
Newport Historical Society Bulletin	July, Oct.
New York Genealogical & Biographical Record	Oct., Sept.
New York Public Library Bulletin	May, June, July, Aug.
New York Historical Society. Quarterly Bulletin	July, Oct.
New York State Historical Ass'n. Quarterly Journal	April.
North Carolina Historical Review	July.
N. S. S. A. R. Bulletin	June, Oct.
Palimpsest	June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.
South Carolina Historical & Genealogical Magazine	Jan., Apr.
Sprague's Journal of Maine History	June.
Tyler's Quarterly Historical & Genealogical Magazine	July, Oct.
Virginia State Library Bulletin	Aug.
Virginia Magazine of History & Biography	July, Oct.
Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine	July, Oct.
William and Mary College Quarterly	July.

The above list comprises 181 books, 43 pamphlets, 10 manuscripts, 3 charts, 3 bookplates and 75 periodicals.

Respectfully submitted,
 (MRS. LARZ) ISABEL ANDERSON,
Librarian-General.

Mrs. Anderson moved: *The adoption of recommendation that a book review department be authorized, the yearly outlay to be \$72.00; book reviews to appear each month in the magazine.*

Motion was seconded and carried.

The Curator General then presented her report.

Report of Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum since the Board meeting of June 18, 1924:

CALIFORNIA: A silver sheath for knitting needles. Presented by Miss Mary Shafter of Pacific Grove. It belonged to her grandmother, Mary Mitchell Lapham, born in 1797.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: A large cut glass sugar bowl of the Colonial period, with domed lid, part of the wedding glass of the ancestors of the donor. Mrs. Sylvanus E. Johnson, through the "E Pluribus Unum" Chapter; a large Staffordshire plate (Clews), subject: "The Landing of Lafayette." Presented by Mrs. Frank Ellsworth Cunningham, Lucy Holcombe Chapter.

MAINE: Manuscript sermon, written in 1771. Presented by Miss Mattie Wagg Emerson, Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter.

MICHIGAN: A copper spoon mould of dessert size, owned by Daniel Dorsey, a soldier of the American Revolution. Presented by Mrs. G. A. Haynes, Charity Cook Chapter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: A certificate of "Intention of Marriage" of Samuel Leavitt and Mary Smith, November 25, 1779, with signatures of Ebeneezer Smith, Town Clerk, and N. Folsham (Elder or Priest). Presented by Mrs. Sarah P. Sargent, Mary Butler Chapter. An engraved Waterford glass goblet, a Bohemian wine glass, small lustre mug, and plate with lustre decoration, relics inherited from the Gibson and Elkins families of New Hampshire, by the donor, Miss Ella J. Morrison.

NEW YORK: A mulberry china cup plate, and Almanacks (1793-94-95-96). Presented by Mrs. John Post Miller, Oswego Chapter. Two small spoons and a tumbler of pewter, three pieces of hand-made linen, a snuff box full of snuff, a lustre cup and saucer and separate cup, all pre-Revolutionary, and owned by the ancestors of the donor, Mrs. Celynda Werner Ford.

PENNSYLVANIA: A Betty lamp. Presented by Miss Lucy A. Helms, Mahantongo Chapter.

UTAH: A pitcher with lustre decoration, part of the wedding china of Dorothy Peyton Berryman and Alexander Washington Spotswood. Presented by Mrs. Mary Alice Collins, of Ogden, granddaughter.

WASHINGTON: Three valuable manuscripts and one portrait, to be added to the "Flora A. Walker" collection. Presented by Mrs. William Sherman Walker.

WEST VIRGINIA: Piece of the wood from a Tulip Poplar tree planted by George Washington at Mt. Vernon nearly 160 years ago. Pre-

sented by Miss Minnie Kendall Lowther, Lowther Fitzrandolph Chapter.

At this time I would like to correct an error made in recording three gifts from Louisiana presented at Congress by Miss Blatterman. They should be credited to the Shreveport Chapter. The error was caused by a misunderstanding as to the wishes of the donor.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. CHARLES S.) OLIVE WHITMAN,
Curator General.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary General was then presented.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Following is a report of the work done in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General since June 1st.

The supplies furnished to Chapters and individuals consisted of:

Application blanks	25,904
Leaflets of "How to Become a Member"	2,542
Leaflets of General Information	2,303
Transfer cards	1,504
Constitutions	974

Besides the addressing of 2,137 wrappers for the Proceedings of the 33d Congress, we mailed a similar number of the new Committee Lists as well as sending a supply of the Lists of Papers of the Committee on Historical and Literary Reciprocity to each member of that committee.

Nineteen hundred and thirty-six letters were received and eighteen hundred and three were written.

Last, but by no means the least of the work of this office, is the sending out of the Immigrants' Manual when wanted for direct distribution to the immigrants, and I would like at this time to especially emphasize the great amount of work which is done in connection with filling the many orders which come to us. This particular avenue of our endeavor has increased to such proportions that it has nearly outgrown our present facilities for handling it. To the steamship lines alone we have shipped 128,160 Manuals and since June 1st we have also sent to Ellis Island 21,300 copies. The total number of Manuals sent for free distribution during the past five months is 164,163, of which 31,995 were English; 1,817, Spanish; 20,176, Italian; 16,002, Hungarian; 16,116, Polish; 20,820, Yiddish; 3,735, French; 39,387, German; 6,448, Russian; 1,408, Greek; 6,259, Swedish.

The pamphlet of "Necessary Information for Chapters" will soon be printed and copies will

be available to Chapters upon application to this office.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. FRANKLIN P.)
ELIZABETH ELLIOT SHUMWAY,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee was then presented.

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Buildings and Grounds Committee takes pleasure in submitting the following report:

Since the meeting of the National Board in June, with the approval of the President General, the auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall has been used by the Bureau of the Budget, business organization of the Government, on June 30th at 7:30 p. m. This meeting was addressed by the President of the United States and was broadcast. It is interesting to note that the announcer gave a detailed description of the scene and our Memorial Continental Hall.

On July 4, in the afternoon, a section of the National Educational Association, in convention in Washington, made a pilgrimage to Memorial Continental Hall and were received by the President General. On August 14th, the Republican National Committee used our auditorium in which to notify President Coolidge of his nomination for the Presidency, and this meeting was also broadcast. On the evening of October 4th, the First Division of the American Expeditionary Forces held their memorial meeting in the auditorium. This meeting followed the dedication of their beautiful monument opposite the State, War and Navy Building. On October 6th to 9th, the auditorium was used by the American Red Cross for its annual convention. On Monday, October 20th, the auditorium was used for a debate between Cambridge University of England and George Washington University. On November 14th, the auditorium was used for a meeting of the Instructive Visiting Nurses Society. Memorial Continental Hall was closed on July 4th, and for the afternoon of Defense Test Day.

The extensive work of putting the Memorial Continental Hall in order for the winter is being executed under the direction of our able superintendent, Mr. R. A. Phillips.

Your committee is at work on the program of recommendations for changes in the various rooms as authorized by the National Board on April 21st. This survey is an arduous task and is being conducted by the Vice Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, Mrs. Frederick Benton. It is a great pleasure to tell you

that the States are co-operating splendidly on the new program of reconditioning the rooms when recommendations are made to them.

The California room has been redecorated and a Colonial chandelier hung. The Missouri room has been redecorated. An antique chandelier presented by the Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter is a valuable acquisition to the Kentucky room.

Wisconsin has received an antique clock of extraordinary beauty, the gift of Mrs. Charles Quarles in honor of the 110th birthday of her mother, Mrs. Theirs, a Real Daughter; an old Bible, the gift of the descendants of Gilbert Hoyt, and a book, "The Old Silver of American Churches," the gift of Mrs. William Howard Crosby.

The Virginia room has received a beautiful daguerreotype of Martha Tyler, the wife of John Tyler, the gift of their daughter, Miss Mattie Tyler.

The State of Montana has purchased the magazine room in the Administration Building at a cost of \$1,000.00.

It will be recalled that at the June Board meeting an estimate of \$300.00 was submitted for necessary repairs to the portico ceiling of the east drive of Continental Hall. The scaffold was built and closer investigation disclosed a condition far worse than an external repair could do. Repair was impossible, for it required complete restoration as the metal lath and tie-wire were entirely rusted out. The driveway was immediately roped off pending further consideration, as it was found that there was real danger of falling coffers.

Owing to the possibility of early frosts, it was decided by the Executive Committee not to wait for the November Board meeting, but to leave the acceptance of bids to the President General and the Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee.

Bids were secured on all three porticos but, as the north entrance is not used and as the south portico ceiling is in much less serious condition, it was decided to order only the work done on the east side this autumn. The bids were as follows: East portico, \$1,694.00; north portico, \$902.00; south portico, \$370.00. As only the bid for the first was accepted I now recommend:

(1) *The payment of \$1694.00 for restoration of ceiling of east entrance of Continental Hall.*

The Committee recommends:

(2) *An additional payment of \$5.00 per month to the clerk for the Buildings and Grounds Committee, to take effect November 1.*

(3) *Having now been in our employ for one*

year, a raise of \$10 per month to Fred Scott, which places him on the same basis as the other messengers, to take effect November 1, 1924.

(4) *The expenditure of \$75.00 from the Banquet Hall fund for necessary supplies.*

Respectfully submitted,

FLORA A. WALKER,
Chairman Buildings and Grounds Committee.

Mrs. Walker moved: *That the recommendations incorporated in the report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee be approved as a whole.* Seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried.

Mrs. Spence of Wisconsin in mentioning the presentation of a clock to the Wisconsin room, stated that inside the door of the clock was a picture of a Real Daughter of her State, Mrs. Louisa Kirwin Capon Thiers, who recently celebrated her 110th birthday.

The report of the Executive Committee was then read by the Acting Secretary.

Report of Executive Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee, on August 14, 1924, called to discuss the matter of changing publishers of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, the following action was taken:

That the contract with J. B. Lyon & Company be cancelled and the agreed notification of 60 days be given, said notice to date from August 14, 1924.

That contract for the publication of the Magazine be awarded to Judd & Detweiler, the first issue to begin with the November number.

Two subsequent meetings have been held, and the following recommendations are submitted:

October 18, 1924.

That authority be granted for printing extra copies of Necessary Information for Chapter and of Constitution and By-Laws.

That the awarding of contracts for portico roofs be left to the discretion of the President General and Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee.

November 12, 1924.

That the Reporter General be allowed a sum not to exceed \$300 for the expenses of her office.

That the report of the Sub Committee on Clerks be adopted, carrying adjustment of salaries.

That all rules governing the clerical staff heretofore adopted by the National Board of

Management be hereby rescinded and the Executive Committee be empowered to construct a new set of rules for this purpose; and that hereafter the employment and payroll of the clerical staff be considered as automatic routine and the expense be reported to the Board only through the Treasurer General's reports.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,
Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. De Bolt moved *The adoption of the report of the Executive Committee with its recommendations.*

Motion was seconded by Mrs. Bissell and others and carried.

The President General announced that a communication had been received from the management of the new Washington Auditorium making a special offer of the use of that auditorium for the entire week of the Congress in April for the sum of \$2,500. A brief discussion followed. Upon suggestion of the President General it was decided to postpone definite action until the afternoon session so there might be ample time for deliberation and further discussion.

Miss Gilbert, Chairman of Special Committee on Markers, gave a brief report, and moved: *That Miss Hall be allowed to continue the sale of her marker for graves of Revolutionary Soldiers, but not as an official marker of our Society.* Seconded by Mrs. Reed and carried.

The Editor of the Magazine then presented her report.

Report of the Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Material for the December magazine, except the minutes of this Board meeting, for which space is being held, is now in the hands of our new printers, Judd and Detweiler of Washington. They have shown a fine, co-operative spirit and their typographical work promises an assured success.

The feature articles in December, besides the reports of State Conferences and the regular monthly departments, are by Captain Leslie Saul, U. S. Infantry; Miss Florence Berryman, and Hon. Charles Moore. The first article deals with Revolutionary memorials at West Point, New York; the second, the history of the nationally renowned cartoon "Uncle Sam," for which Mr. Clifford K. Berryman, the famous cartoonist, has made five drawings, illustrating Uncle Sam as European cartoonists see him and as our American illustrators see him. Miss Berryman knows her subject thoroughly and her sketch is well told. Mr. Moore's article is

the second installment of his series on Washington and his relations with his stepchildren. The illustrations used with it are chiefly reproductions of old family portraits by contemporary artists.

For the first time in the history of the Magazine, a series of articles which we have published now appears in book form. The new book, which has just come from the press of Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston, is entitled: "The Spirit of the Revolution." It contains the articles written for the Magazine by John C. Fitzpatrick, Assistant Chief of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, over a period of five years.

Since June, 1924, 444 single copies of the Magazine have been sold; the edition for March is completely sold out, and those of June, July, August and September are about exhausted.

A new feature to assist materially in the sale of single copies is the Book Review Department, published under the supervision and at the suggestion of Mrs. Larz Anderson, our Librarian General.

The \$600 appropriated at the June Board meeting has been expended thusly: 17 articles purchased at an average cost of \$32.50 per article; \$15 paid for book reviews; and \$16 expended for photographs.

May I not suggest to the Board that a similar sum, \$600, be now appropriated for the purchase of articles for the Magazine, as the old appropriation has been exhausted.

The fact that the Magazine is in the market for articles dealing particularly with the history of the United States has aided materially in maintaining its high standard.

The co-operation of the President General and the Board in this matter, as well as in all improvements for the betterment of the Magazine, assures the National Society of a high-class publication worthy of its ideals.

Respectfully submitted,
NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN,
Editor.

Mrs. Bissell moved: *That \$600 be appropriated by this Board for the purchase of articles for the Magazine.*

Motion seconded by Mrs. Hobart and carried. The Chairman of the Magazine Committee then presented her report.

Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee

A detailed résumé of routine activity by the National Chairman of Magazine would show many hundreds of letters written and received, besides the keeping of advertising accounts and preparation of advertising pages of the Magazine, and the arranging for the historic build-

ings' cover plates and accompanying articles from the States which have been represented from month to month.

The size of the correspondence, as well as its contents, shows a lively interest in the welfare of our official publication, many letters containing valuable suggestions; the advertising file shows many solicitations, some responses and several cases for further attention; the series of cover pictures and articles have resulted in the arousing of a very definite interest, so much so that other States not of the "original thirteen" are now asking if their historic buildings, although not of Revolutionary period, can be given later. Because of this interest your Chairman regrets that a change of cover will be made before the series of thirteen is complete, but she will continue the remaining States, which this Board approved, in the contents of the Magazine and trusts that a plan for the later appearance of newer States will meet with your approval.

On August 1st there was put into operation a plan which your Chairman suggested, when she first came into office in April of 1923, that of sending a personal reminder-letter to each subscriber whose subscription had not been renewed in the month of its expiration; the response from the 418 mailed on that date was instantaneous and sufficient to warrant the expense and effort involved, more than paying postage and other incidentals. The continuation of this proves that not only do many need but a little extra prompting but responses are sent by some who do not wish to renew, stating reasons, thus definitely clearing our files.

Statistics given elsewhere, although showing a decrease in numbers of new subscribers, will show a very encouraging increase in number of renewals over those of a year ago; although chairmen report that in many cases those who became subscribers last year to help their Chapters gain a prize will not renew as the Magazine is not sufficiently interesting to them.

Everywhere, State and Chapter chairmen evince very active interest and work but are constantly writing your Chairman "What can we do to *sell* the Magazine? It does not appeal, members are indifferent." Your Chairman's annual letter to State chairmen asked for a 15 per cent subscription list by April, 1925; can we make it unless we give what our readers want?

Is our publication a bulletin? If so, let us publish only our official lists, reports, statistics, etc., as now given, without articles. Is it an historical and genealogical Magazine? Then let us confine it to that sphere and put it into general circulation, on newsstands and elsewhere, as such. But if it is the Daughters of

the American Revolution Magazine let us, in addition to statistical official material, give news of our members, informational articles from our National Officers and chairmen as was begun last year, creating much approbation and carrying much of interest to the members whose only D. A. R. contact is the Magazine; and, in addition to history, let us use this, our mouth-piece, for well-written articles on present-day questions on which our Society has taken definite stand and on which it should speak. A concrete example is that printed in pamphlet form by the Daughters of Connecticut, on "Socialist Propaganda in the United States," by Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, one of our own officers and members.

During the spring and early summer many complaints reached your Chairman, through the office of the President General, concerning some publication features of the Magazine; she, therefore, made investigations and reports and notified the publishers that whatever unsatisfactory results were due to them must be improved and satisfaction was promised. Before this could be tested in the forthcoming numbers, however, word was received that the Executive Committee had decided to change publishers beginning with the November issue and had awarded the contract to Judd & Detweiler of Washington.

Although this firm had submitted a bid in July your Chairman, thinking a contract made by order of this Board could not be changed except by its order, and that could not be effected until this meeting, replied she was not in a position to entertain a bid. In August, therefore, she was surprised to receive a contract for her to sign. She felt she could not comply because the contract did not care for certain details stipulated by this Board in former contracts, because she was not assured that our Society was released from the already existing contract with another publisher, which required mutual consent for termination and because she still felt that only this Board had the power to undo its own act.

However, in response to a telegram from the President General she attended a special conference on Magazine affairs in Washington on October 24; as the contract then submitted had been amended so as to include the safeguards suggested by the Chairman, and which she felt were necessary for the Society's interests, and assurance was given that power was vested in the Executive Committee to take this action for the Board, your Chairman added her signature to that of the proper officials of our Society.

All orders and arrangements for transfer have been given from headquarters your Chairman has been spared these details and greatly appreciates the telegram sent her by the Execu-

tive Committee in August, which read, "In making this change of publishers we want you to feel that we realize it was through your efforts that the present rates have been established and we wish to personally express our appreciation."

The new contract provides for the December issue from Judd & Detweiler, and is in effect until October, 1927, and gives a price of 14 cents per copy of 64 pages and 16.7 cents for 80-page issues, a fraction of a cent lower than that paid under the Lyon Company contract; this, however, may be slightly offset by fluctuations, which were fixed charges under former contracts. The advantage of a Washington publisher at headquarters is also gained.

In conclusion, a few statistics may be of value.

In late summer an effort was made to establish a page of school and camp advertising; 19 letters were sent, four replies received, rates quoted to inquirers, and one paid insertion secured. The effort will be repeated, as this class of advertising is placed in March.

Advertising in the issues from June to December amounting to \$2,215.60, net, has been handled in the office of your Chairman, of which \$1,558.03 has been received to date. Nine new advertisers have appeared since June.

A comparison between given dates of 1923 and 1924 is enlightening:

	New Renewals	Subscribers
July 1, 1923-Oct. 15, 1923---	872	961
July 1, 1924-Oct. 15, 1924---	1,157	705

Renewals this year show an increase of 285 over the number received last year for the same length of time, or an increase of over 24 per cent.

July 1, 1923, 10,274 subscribers.

October 1, 1924, 11,565 subscribers, an increase of over 11 per cent, but the peak was reached in June, 1924, with 12,350 subscribers.

The present number of subscribers is 12,057; the 10 per cent of last year and 15 per cent of this year, sought by your Magazine Committee, is far from attained, but at only the beginning of the Chapters' active season and without prize stimulation the outlook is, at least, encouraging.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES TUPPER NASH,
(Mrs. Charles White Nash),
National Chairman of the
Magazine Committee.

The President General supplemented the report of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee by adding that the bid of Judd & Detweiler had been submitted by her to the Chair-

man of the Magazine Committee, who stated in reply that she only wished to do what was for the best interests of the Society.

The President General also stated that the action taken by the Executive Committee at a special meeting on August 14th (in the interim between Board meetings) was in line with similar actions taken by former Executive Committees.

The Chairman of the Special Committee on the D. A. R. Official Standard presented her report.

Report of Committee on D. A. R. Official Standard

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Committee on the D. A. R. Official Standard reports that there seems to be a demand for other sizes of the Standard than the regulation size and that they have under advisement three official sizes: The one as adopted by our Congress in 1924, a medium size for Chapter or other use, and an individual size.

The Committee recommends: *That the National Board shall give this Committee power to act when Annin & Company have submitted satisfactory specifications and estimates.*

In view of the fact of much general dissatisfaction being expressed over the elimination of trimmings on the Standard, your Committee recommends: *That the use of cord and tassel and fringe for the D. A. R. Standard be left optional with the purchaser, thus rescinding Motion No. 17 of June Board Minutes, 1924.*

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES TUPPER NASH,
Chairman.
FLORA A. WALKER,
EDITH IRWIN HOBART,
Committee.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, the first recommendation, relative to other sizes of Standard, was adopted; the second recommendation was lost.

The question was brought up as to whether Chapters could make or have made the D. A. R. Official Standard except through Annin & Co., they having been designated the official makers. Mrs. Nash explained that a special silk had been ordered, especially dyed to insure having the exact shade of blue used for the ribbon worn by National Officers, also that authority had been given to apply for design patent, but she had been told that inasmuch as the Insignia was patented the Standard was protected in that way. It was the consensus of opinion that the Standard should be made only by the firm designated as official makers.

The President General asked permission to have Mrs. Draper, a former Registrar General and also one of the very early Treasurer Generals, to say a few words. Mrs. Draper related some touching incidents of heroic deeds of modest men and women during the Revolutionary War, and urged that such names be used for Chapter names. Mrs. Draper presented stones from the Bennington Battlefield for the Museum.

The Registrar General then presented a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 135 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 1,135 presented at this meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAMES H.) INEZ S. STANSFIELD,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Stansfield stated that 2,255 had been admitted at the Special Meeting in October, totaling 3,390 since the June Board Meeting.

Mrs. Stansfield moved: *That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 135 additional members, making a total of 1,135 admitted this day.* Motion was seconded and carried.

The Acting Secretary cast the ballot and the President General declared these additional applicants admitted to membership.

The Treasurer General then presented a verbal supplemental report, that two more requests for reinstatement had been received, and moved: *That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 2 additional former members, they having complied with the requirements of the National By-Laws.* Motion was seconded and carried.

The Acting Secretary cast the ballot and the President General declared these two members reinstated.

Mrs. Holt, Chairman of the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund, made a plea for the early completion of the additional amount recommended at the last Continental Congress, so that the interest on the principal would provide an annual scholarship.

Mrs. Seydel moved: *That each State be requested to contribute to the Philippine Scholarship on a basis of \$5 per Chapter, to the end that we raise the necessary balance of \$10,000 before Congress 1925.* Motion was seconded by Mrs. Fowler and carried.

Mrs. Banks moved: *That the Treasurer General be authorized to invest future contributions for the Philippine Scholarship Endowment*

Fund at as high a rate of interest as may be safe.

Seconded by Mrs. Holt and carried.

The Executive Committee was given power to approve rules governing the selection of students coming under the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund.

Dr. Barrett inquired what official action, if any, was to be taken relative to coöperating in the programs for Education Week. The President General called attention to her message in the November issue of the Magazine, endorsing this movement and asking the fullest coöperation of every individual Daughter. She then stated that she would be very happy to have the Board go on record as strongly endorsing this movement. Dr. Barrett then offered the following motion:

That the National Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in session this fourteenth day of November, does hereby express most hearty appreciation of the patriotic value of American Education Week as expressed in a recent message of the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, in publicly endorsing this work in the name of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Gillentine, Mrs. Beavers, and several other members of the Board and was unanimously carried.

Mrs. McCall offered the following motion: *That the National Board recommend to the Continental Congress that the Kate Duncan Smith School in Alabama be included in the list of schools endorsed by the D. A. R.*

Motion was seconded by Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Stansfield, and Mrs. Seydel and carried.

A petition from the Chautauqua Circle, D. A. R., in support of a proposed bill for presentation to Congress, relative to the installation of a consulting genealogist at the Congressional Library, was presented. Mrs. Goode offered the following motion: *That the request of the Chautauqua Circle be referred to the Legislative Committee and the Registrar General and be reported to the February Board meeting.* Motion seconded by Mrs. Whitman and carried.

A communication was presented from the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, signed by G. W. Baird, asking approval of a proposed resolution.

Mrs. Stansfield moved: *That the request of the Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia regarding the replacement of a statue to its pedestal be referred to the District of Columbia D. A. R.* Motion was seconded by Mrs. Walker and carried.

A communication was read relative to a specific case of deportation. Mrs. Bissell moved: *That the Recording Secretary General reply to the communication stating that the National Board of Management regards it as out of its province to take up the case work suggested.* Motion seconded by Mrs. Reed and carried.

Mrs. Magna presented an interesting report of her visit to Tilloloy. She spoke particularly of the work of the Benjamin Franklin D. A. R. Chapter of Paris, among which is the support of a D. A. R. room in the American Hospital in Paris. She commented on the fact that the Captain of the S. S. *Aquitania*, on which she returned, had spoken enthusiastically to her about the D. A. R. work at Ellis Island and the distribution of the Manuals.

Mrs. Magna then moved: *That the Regent of the Benjamin Franklin Chapter, D. A. R., in Paris, France, together with a committee, be requested to coöperate with the Mayor of Tilloloy for the upkeep and maintenance of the waterworks at Tilloloy, France.* Motion was seconded by Miss McDuffee and carried.

A communication from Mrs. Lord, Chairman of Committee on Historical and Literary Reciprocity, was read, asking for an expression of opinion from the National Board relative to permitting a member of the National Society to have access to the papers to gather data to be used by her in writing a book and for other personal uses.

The consensus of opinion was that the papers were intended for Chapter use; that a member should make requests for papers through her Chapter and before using extracts should write to the person who prepared the paper for permission or for the data to be sent direct.

It was suggested that the printed lists of the papers in the files of the Committee on Historical and Literary Reciprocity be reduced by eliminating some of the papers which are not

adaptable for current use, thus reducing the expense of printing these lists. This matter was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

Mrs. Gillentine, Chairman of Committee on Historic Spots, presented a plan approved by the Committee and moved: *The adoption of the plan of the Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots.* Seconded by Mrs. Hobart and carried.

Careful consideration was given to the advisability of renting the new Washington Auditorium for the week of the Continental Congress in April. The discussion brought out the vital necessity of trying out the plan of holding the Congress in a larger auditorium than that in our own beloved Hall. The desire to seat all delegates, alternates and visiting Daughters and to throw open the evening meetings to the public prevailed. Mrs. Beavers offered the following motion: *That our Continental Congress be held in the new City Auditorium at a cost of \$2,500 for the week, if upon further investigation the Executive Committee finds the plan feasible.* Motion was seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried by a unanimous rising vote.

Mrs. Buel, Chairman of the Manual Committee, made a brief report and expressed a hope that each State would bear in mind that contributions were needed to apply on their quota to cover the cost of printing now being done.

There being no further business, the minutes of the meeting were read and approved.

The President General stated that the next regular meeting of the Board would be held on February 5 and 6, 1925.

The meeting adjourned at 6 p. m.

(MRS. GEO.) MARY M. DE BOLT,
Acting Secretary for
ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,
Recording Secretary General.

Date for Next D. A. R. Congress

The Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will convene in Washington, D. C., on Monday morning, April 20, 1925, and will continue throughout that week, closing on Saturday, April 25th.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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1924-1925

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MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE BATES, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT, 1924.

MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.
MRS. JOHN FRANKLIN SWIFT, 1923.
MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, 1923.
MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, 1923.

